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The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. VIII NO. 111 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th May	Margha	8258
10th ,,	Berlin	17824
12th ,,	Adolph Woerman	6257
15th ,,	Morea	10890
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246
29th ,,	Narkunda	15620

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
8th May	Taroba	E & S Africa 1 p.m.
10th ,,	Rymettus	Bushire only.
10th ,,	Lipsa	Karachi coasting.
13th May	Lipara	Karachi
[illegible]	Sankara	Persian Gulf Ports Karachi coastin

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	9th May
Shinyu Maru	J. Yamamoto	2983	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	5th May	16th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	15th May
Helmet Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	18th May
Shin Maru	K. Konaka	3004	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings,
Marshy Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 468,800.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	11thMay	Japan
Burma Maru, Peking Maru	T. Takemura	12th May 22ndMay	20th May 2nd June	" "

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Near Sailors' Gallard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,52,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,500,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,615,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,50,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Marshy Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whig does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 394,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljt Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to:
EAR & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1897.
Head Office: 29½, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co., 5, Clive Row, CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear FOR LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

KATOL
The best insecticide Ans. 9 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., Bombay.

THE FACT IS [illegible]
BARRY'S [illegible]
have won special [illegible]
CHEAP [illegible]
M. [illegible]
6/A, Kan[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE

Great Pearl Lottery

A MEETING OF TICKET HOLDERS

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

To witness the Drawing of the

LOTTERY

ON

Thursday 20th May, 1920,

AT 6 P.M.

Her Excellency the Hon'b e Lady Lloyd will preside.

Admission 8 As. each.

Excelsior Theatre

Commencing Thursday May 13th at 9-30 p. m.

FAREWELL VISIT OF

MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S

famous

"PIERROT PIE CO."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES **14**

including

THE POPULAR ARTISTE

MADELINE ROSSITER

and ZIMMY

THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

Thursday May 13th at 9-30 p. m.

and

Friday May 14th at 5-30 p. m.

Matinee only :

PIE No. 1.

Saturday May 15th at 9-30 p. m.

and

Sunday May 16th at 5-30 p. m.

Matinee only :

PIE No. 2.

Monday May 17th at 9-30 p. m.

and

Tuesday May 18th at 5-30 p. m.

Matinee only :

PIE No. 3.

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR WEEK-DAYS MATINEES.

Special Note :—The Bandman Comedy Co. will perform at 5-30 p. m. on the days when the Pierrot Pie Co. perform at 9-30 p. m. and VICE VERSA.

Plans at Rose & Co. for 9-30 permancee upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatrs AND ior MATINEE PERFORMANCES upto 4 p. m. AND at 4-30 p m. at the Theatre.

Work and a Wife

don't make a good team if it's all work and no wife day in and day out. A husband, who neglects his wife for his profession is just as selfish as a woman who spends a man's hard-earned money recklessly. Selfish men like this come to grief, as witness the episode of the physician in

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

(Five Episodes—6,000 feet.)

A smile in your home is worth ten in the ball-room. So many couples go through life as if it were a fancy-dress ball, hiding their sorrons under masks. Adele Moore lives this kind of life in the stupendous, magnificent.

WILLIAM FOX

DRAMA

The Great Morality Play of the geA- the Colossal 1920 Photodrama.

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-night at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Comedy in the Programme.

Shows Daily : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; .m. (S.T.)

BE READY

T SATURDAY!

. and Brothers will presen

VARD, HO"

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

THE CONCLUDING EPISODES OF

"The Iron Test"

FEATURING

Antonio Moreno

AND

Carol Holloway

SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.

ALSO

Gaumont Graphic

SHOWING

THE WOVLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The Loveliest of the Lovely

MARGARITA FISHER

In a delicious 5-Part comedy thriller

"ANN'S FINISH"

The tale of an adventurous girl, who starts by being expelled from various schools and finishes as a war bride.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

'The Grand National, 1920.'

(Exclusive to Madan Theatres, Ltd.)

25 CAMERAS, 48 OPERATORS AND ASSISTANTS.

A Faithful and Complete Reproduction of the Race.

As the most spectacular race in the world, this event stands unchallenged with its 14 fences and thrilling water jumps, exciting falls and thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

ALSO

PATHE'S GAZETTE .. .. The Latest News in Animation.
PATHE'S PICTORIAL .. .. Puts the World Before You.

THIS WEEK—THIS WEEK

DARING EXPLOITS OF

Jack Sam & Pete

THRILLS GALORE IN THIS

ONE WHALE OF A PICTURE

Yet Healthy Sensationalism is the Keynote

MISS IT NOT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

COMING SHORTLY

TWO NORDISK SPECIALS

A PRINCE OF BHARATA

AND

A DAUGHTER OF BRAHAMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

"The Drama"

"The Drama"

By Victorien Sardou.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Pearl White

IN

The feature Serial de Luxe of a thousand Sensations

THE BLACK SECRET

The third instalment this week.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest news from everywhere.

PATHE REVIEW

a weekly film magazine, Amusing and Instructive.

HIS ONLY FATHER

A Luke Comic.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee—3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

IMPERIAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO,

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

"LACME"

11th—LA TOSCA AND SPECIAL BALLET.
12th—LA TRAVIATA
13th—THAIS
14th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
15th—BARBER OF SEVILLE AND SPECIAL BALLET.
16th—ROMEO AND JULIET
Matinee 15th at 5 p. m. —"AIDA."

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

Special Motors.

Phœnix Taxi and Transport Coy's Motors at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

Special Trams.

ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House.

Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Friday at 6-30 p. m.

The Five-reel Photoplay:

"Stripped for a Million."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices : Re. 1-8 ; Re. 1 ; Ans. 8 and 4.

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes at Rs. 8 each.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night ! To-Night ! ! At 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE

Bandman Comedy Co.

To-Night Monday, 10th May, 1920, At 9-30 p.m.

"Sacred & Profane Love."

Tuesday, May 11th 1920, and Wednesday, May 12th 1920,

"MR. TODD'S EXPERIMENT."

For the First Time in Bombay.

Thursday 13th May at 5-30 p.m.

"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

PLANS at Rose & Company up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre.

SPECIAL NOTE :—The Pierrot Pie Co. will perform at 5-30 p.m. on the days when the Bandman Comedy Co. perform at 9-30 p.m. and VICE VERSA.

GREAT AERIAL BATTLE in BOMBAY.

In "Daring Hearts," a stirring drama of love and adventure which is shown this week at the Globe Cinema you will see a real battle in the air in which one American attacks five Huns and sends down three of them.

Earl Montgomery and Joe Rock

in

THROBS and THRILLS

Vitagraph's Special Comedy.

TOPICAL BUDGET.

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

USE

DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING

MANTLES

JOBB IMPORTERS :—

The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,

UMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 ⅜ 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building,

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 8th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances viz. Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency :—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,

65, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.

DONGRE'S Balamrit

THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

THE ACME MFG. Co. LIMITED.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Elect ic Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc

Our articles do credit to us and give

SATISFACTION to the USERS

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The AcmeMfg. Co., Ltd.

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1 BUSINESS ORGANISATION

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

2 INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition.

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 6-8-0.

3 HIGHER ACCOUNTING

Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH

Copes can be had from.

Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin contaning 40 pills, Rupees ten only [12s. 6d.]

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FIRE PUMPS.

Various Sorts of

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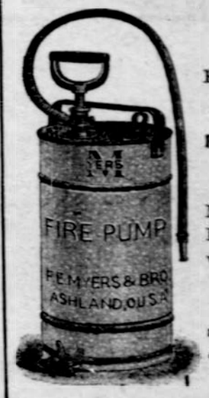

Always in Stock.

Highly approved and recommended for

FIRE PROTECTION.

All other kinds of Myers Hand and Power Pumps on view.

Apply for prices and particulars at once.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.,

321, Hornby Rd., Fort,

BOMBAY.

IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you feel younger again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Bombay-Malabar Forest Produce

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - - - - - - Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payable as follows:—Rs. 5 per share on application; Rs. 10 per share on allotment; and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 each as and when required by the Directors.

RESERVING 40,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF RS. 40 LACS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED FOR BY THE DIRECTORS, AGENTS AND THEIR FRIENDS, WHICH WILL BE ALLOTTED IN FULL, THE REMAINING SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

DIRECTORS:

HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSEN, Esq., Mill Agent, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

RAO BAHADUR S. R. M. A. ANAMALAI CHETTY, Banker, 38, Police Commissioner's Road, Madras.

NARAYANDAS GIRDHARDAS, Esq., Banker and Merchant (of Messrs. Chaturbhujdas Khushaldas and Sons), No. 459, Mint Street, Madras.

DR. MEHERJIBHOY BOMANJI COOPER, B.A., L.M. & S., Merchant (of Messrs. Cooper and Cooper), Hughes Road, Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA MADHAVRAM BHAT, Esq., Mill Agent, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PADAMSINH NARSINHBHAI, Esq., Banker and Merchant, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

RANGILDAS LAXMIDAS SUTARIA, Esq., B.A. (Ex-Officio), Merchant, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.;
THE BANK OF MADRAS;
THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COM. CORPN., LTD.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. CHANDABHOY AND JASSOOBHOY, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

Aims and Objects:—The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and principally with the object of acquiring, exploiting and developing extensive areas of privately owned forests and other estates in various parts of India which are still untouched and unworked for want of capital and enterprize and which abound in rich varieties of timber and other wood, and of turning to account produce and products thereof, and also of planting and growing therein timber, wood, bamboos, para-rubber, indigo, tea, coffee, pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut and other trees, plants and crops, and of preparing and manufacturing out of such produce, products and crops acetic acid wood spirit, charcoal, oils, paints, varnishes, chemicals and other substances, and of working and developing mines and minerals in such forests and estates, and of capturing elephants inhabiting or found therein.

In furtherance of the above objects, the Company has agreed to acquire and take over from the Malabar Syndicate the lease of the forest property known as the Koliyat Hills and situate in the Chirkal Taluq of the Malabar District to be granted by the present owners thereof to the said Syndicate for a term of 72 years, and to enter into with the said Syndicate and carry into effect the Agreement relating to such acquisition referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Prospects:—The said Koliyat Hills property comprises nearly 40 square miles in area and is situate on the western slopes of the Ghauts, about 17 miles north-east of either Taliparamba Road or Azhikal (Baliapatam) Station of the South Indian Railway, and contains white and red cedar trees, ebony, ben-teak, maruthie, jack, punai, palai, thani, messua ferria and various species of hard junglewood of the close-grained varieties, a majority of them being now mature and ready for immediate felling. The forest is traversed by the Taliparamba River and its tributaries, and these offer special facilities for the cheap and economic transport of the timber which can be floated down the streams to Baliapatam, where it can be worked in a saw mill or sold direct. There is also an elephant trap. Such forest produce as honey, wax, horns, chicory, pepper, cardamoms, etc., can also be collected from the forest in fair quantities every year.

The said Koliyat Hills forest and the other forests to be acquired by the Company can be worked on the conservation system by working marked areas there every year and planting thereon fresh trees, which ripen and mature within 30 to 40 years, so that the areas first worked again become ready for use at recurring intervals. On the other hand, where there are prospects of a higher return, the land can be levelled and used either for intensive farming by the Company itself, or may be rented to farmers on short-period leases. The soil, elevation and rainfall in the region of the Koliyat Hills are suitable to the cultivation of a variety of tropical products such as cardamoms, pepper, para rubber, etc. Cheap and good labour is also near at hand.

The Koliyat Hills forest is estimated to give a cutting of 20 to 30 cubic tons per acre. Supposing that only an area of 600 acres (about a square mile) is worked every year, the annual yield would be 18,000 cubic tons, and calculating at an average selling price of Rs. 100 per ton, the annual gross return per square mile is expected to be Rs. 18,00,000. Allowing 50 per cent. thereout for expenditure, it is estimated that there would be left a net annual income of Rs. 9,00,000 from Koliyat Hills alone. This income will be further increased as other forests are acquired by the Company.

The Agents are carrying on negotiations for two more forests, one in a Native State in Southern India and the other in a Native State in Central India, which are also extensive in area, and have considerable possibilities and which are expected to be acquired on favourable terms.

The Company propose to put up a Saw Mill at Baliapatam near Cannanore, where, in addition to their own timber, supplies from other forests in the Chirakal and Kotayam Taluqs can also be worked; and along with it a Wood Distillery may be put up at the said station for the manufacture, by the destructive distillation of wood, of acetic acid, for which there is a large demand, chiefly from the rubber plantations in the South and Ceylon and also from the Mills in Bombay, and which as well as charcoal and other bye-products can be easily shipped or railed to the markets from Baliapatam or Cannanore.

Minimum Subscription:—The same has been fixed by the Articles of Association of the Company at shares in the initial capital of the Company of the total nominal amount of Rupees Ten Lacs.

Qualification of Directors:—The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of every Director other than the Ex-Officio Director, the Special Director, or the Debenture Director (if any) shall be his holding shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000, registered in his name.

Remuneration of Directors:—The Articles of Association provide that the remuneration of every Director shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 for each meeting of the Board attended by him, and that the Directors are also to be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting may determine, the same to be divided among them as provided in Article 125. A Director who performs extra services, e.g., going on the Company's business or signing certificates for shares or debentures (if any), etc., is to be paid such special remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors. The Directors who are not residing in Bombay will also be paid fair compensation or travelling expenses incurred by them for attending meetings of the Board.

Underwriting Commission:—The Articles of Association of the Company provide for the payment of a commission at a rate not exceeding five per cent on the nominal amount of the shares subscribed or to be subscribed or the amount equivalent to such percentage. No underwriting commission has, however, been paid or agreed to be paid in respect of the present issue, but brokerage at two per cent. will be allowed to brokers in respect of accepted applications.

Preliminary Expenses:—The preliminary expenses which the Directors are authorised to pay by the Articles are estimated at Rs. 20,000, exclusive of the brokerage hereinbefore mentioned.

Agreements:—The following agreements are to be entered into by the Company:—

(i) An Agreement between Dr. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper, Messrs. Vrajlal Jivandas, Kuverji Motilal Kothari, Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, Chandulal Motilal Kothari and Gulabdas Laxmidas Sutaria, all of Bombay, constituting the Malabar Syndicate of the one part and the Company of the other part, in terms of the draft referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company, being the Agreement relating to the acquisition by the Company of the lease of the said Koliyat Hills property agreed to be granted to the Syndicate by the owners thereof under an Agreement dated the 10th day of April 1920 for a period of seventy-two years on payment of the sum of Rupees three lacs as and by way of rent for the same, and of an additional sum of Rupees five thousand annually also by way of rent. The said lease is to be taken by the Company in its own name for the period and at the rents, and on the terms, covenants and conditions contained in the said Agreement dated the 10th April 1920, and as consideration for the transfer thereof to the Company the Syndicate is to be paid in cash such amount as shall be mutually agreed upon between the Syndicate and the Directors of the Company.

(ii) An Agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Company of the other part in terms of the draft referred to in the said Article 4 being the Agreement providing for the appointment of the said firm as the Agents of the Company for a period of forty years and on the terms and conditions therein appearing; the remuneration payable to the said firm as the Agents of the Company is (*a*) an allowance of Rs. 1,600 per month, (*b*) a commission at the rate of ten per cent on the net profits made by the Company, and (*c*) a further commission of one per cent on the sales of the Company's produce or products.

Directors' Interest:—Mr. Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, one of the Directors, is a member of the said firm of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Co., who are to be appointed the Agents of the Company as aforesaid and as such is interested in the aforesaid remuneration payable to the said firm as such Agents.

Dr. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper and Mr. Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, two of the Directors, are members of the said Malabar Syndicate and as such are interested in the consideration to be paid by the Company to the said Syndicate as per Agreement (i) mentioned above.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the abovenamed Agreement dated the 10th day of April 1920 and of the drafts of the abovenamed Agreements (i) and (ii) to be entered into by the Company as aforesaid can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for Shares—Should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct at its Registered Office together with a remittance of the amount of the Application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of Shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of Prospectus and forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers.

Dated at Bombay the 6th day of May, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR COAL

ARE INVITED by The Wallace Flour Mill Co., for a contract for one year from June, 1920. Consumption about 300 tons monthly. Delivered, weighed and stacked at the mill premises, Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Delivery to be guaranteed.

3, Wallace Street, Fort.

837

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DONALD GEORGE HILL has been admitted a partner of the firm of Messrs. Hill n & Knox, Stevedores and Contractors, mbay, as from the 19th day of February,

HILL, SON & KNOX.

758

NOTICE.

I BEG TO NOTIFY that I have severed my partnership from the firm of Messrs. Framroze Boga and Co., from the 17th April, 1920, and Mr. Byramshah Hormusjee Rao has taken over the running concern with all the assets and liabilities of the said firm.

FRAMROZE JEHANGIR BOGA.

Bombay 8th May, 1920.

816

NOTICE

THE INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY has to enrol young, enthusiastic, sincere, hardworking, experienced graduates and undergraduates as life-members and permanent members to work at different centres. Starting pay for M.Bs., B.A.s. or B.Sc.'s, undergraduates is Rs 90, 75 and 40 rising up to 165, 150 and 80, with provident fund and life insurance, with bond to serve for 20 years. For details apply to the SECRETARY, Indian Education Society, Dadar, Bombay. 798

5-5.1920.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS, MILLS PROPERTY OWNERS etc., etc.

NOFLAME PAINT is Absolutely NON-INFLAMMABLE. This has been proved by the British Air Board.

Further details on Application to the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency, Central India and Punjab.

Post Box 299, Bombay. 628

NOTICE.

ADVERTISER wants to purchase a decent bungalow with up-to-date accomodation, on Napean Sea, Warden, or Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill, New Marine Lines or Colaba, and is willing to spend from one to 4 lakhs; no broker needed Apply Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

FOR SALE.

THE light draught Oil Fuel Hospital Paddle Ship, H. M. S. "S.P.15", now lying in Alexandria Harbour, Egypt.

2. Tender Forms with rough details of the vessel may be obtained upon written request from the Paymaster-in-Charge, R. N. Depot, Bombay, and the vessel may be inspected by intending purchasers upon application to the Commissioners Disposals Board, Cairo.

3. About 80 tons of Oil Fuel now on board will be sold with the vessel.

4. Tenders which must be in writing and sealed must reach the Paymaster-in-Charge, not later than noon 15th May, 1920.

5. The right is reserved to refuse all or any of the Tenders.

6. Customs dues (if demanded) will be payable by purchasers.

770

NOTICE.

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED to plan and construct Factory Building, Dwelling houses, water service and 10 miles of light railway. Estimated cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. Work to be completed within 1 years. Only those having Building and Railway experience should apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to:—Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 666

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given by us to A. S Krishnaswami Aiyangar to manage our Bombay Branch business by power of attorney bearing date 12th. September, 1918, and registered at Madura has been cancelled and revoked with effect from 19th April, 1920, and the said A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has no longer any authority to act on our behalf at Bombay. Any dealings by the said A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar subsequent to the said date will not be binding on us.

Date

K. M. SUBBAIYER & SONS.,
Gold Thread and Yarn Merchants,
MADURA & MADRAS.

743

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Keay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.

Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandis'

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in hatten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS PUBLISHED AS AN ADVERTISEMENT ONLY, AND NOT AS AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC FOR SHARES.

The Servant Publishing Co., Ld.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. ..RS. 3,00,000

Divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable as under: Rs. 5 per share on application and Rs. 5 per share on allotment.

A HIGHCLASS INDEPENDENT ENGLISH DAILY

THE "SERVANT"

TOGETHER WITH VERNACULAR EDITIONS WILL BE STARTED BY THE COMPANY

POLICY—These papers will seek to educate the popular will in the sacred spirit of Service. They will try to call up the vision of Mother India not merely in the crowded bustle of the cities but in the spacious repose of our villages which constitute her true self. These organs will voice forth THE MESSAGE OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA—FREEDOM FROM POLITICAL SERVITUDE FROM SOCIAL ATROPHY. FROM SPIRITUAL DEBASEMENT and will preach the essential divinity of Man in the East and West alike, ever expanding in the atmosphere of Freedom, Truth and Service.

FEATURES:—1. A high standard in the supply, selection, presentation and criticism of NEWS.

2. Up-to-date SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE and special articles on economic and kindred subjects from expert authorities.

3. Accurate information about LEGAL AFFAIRS.

4. EXHAUSTIVE REPRINTS from foreign and Indan papers.

PATRONS AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:—

DR. RABINDRA NATH TAGORE REV. DR. J. A GRAHAM (Kalimpong).
SIR P. C. ROY Kt. MR. ASHVINI KUMAR DATTA (Barisal).
MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE. (of the Modern Review)
EDITOR:—MR. SHYAM SUNDAR CHAKRAVARTY.
SECRETARY:—MR. DEVAPRASAD GHOSH M.A., B.L.,

Management:—The management of the Company will be entrusted to a Board of Directors consisting of able and experienced business men, including Mr. A. G. Sen, the well-known Insurance and Tea Merchant.

PROFIT:—The Company confidently looks forward to being able to declare a dividend of from 15 to 20 per cent on the Capital outlay.

SOLICITORS:—Mr. Kumar Krishna Datta, 10, Hastings Street.

BANKERS:—The Bengal National Bank, Limited.

REGISTERED OFFICE:—45, Amherst St., Calcutta.

Copies of the prospectus and application forms can be had from the Bankers, the Solicitors and the Registered Office of the Company.

Applications may be made either to the Bankers or to the Registered Office of the Company.

734

HE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF 75 EACH AT PAR AND 26,350 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF Rs. 30 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

FOURTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held here on the 22nd January, 1920, the final call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the new Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th June 1920, on or before the 5th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA.
Director.

Registered Office,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 9463

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—SHEET STRAIGHTENING MACHINE, 4 ft. by 4 ft. and SHEET CUTTING MACHINE, 6 ft. long and MOTOR CARS and LORRIES. Delivery ready. For further particulars write to:—THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 771

NOTICE.

WANTED Six secondhand TWIST RING SPINNING FRAMES 2 5/8in. to 2¾in. gauge, 1 5/8in to 1 3/4 in. ring, 5 inch lift. Apply stating maker's name, age, numbers of spindles in each frame and price required to Box No. 545, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 505

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED—ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 (Annual increments) plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance plus Rs. 20 War Allowance, on the permanent staff. Applicants must have experience in valuing, surveying, levelling, &c., and must be able to supervise the division. The position to be held will be one of trust. The appointments will be probationery for six months. "Apply by 15th. May, 1920, with copies of testimonials to LAND MANAGER. IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 728

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Amritsar Municipality, a SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 700-40-900 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials, together with the following particulars should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, by the 14th May, 1920:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Nationality or Caste.
3. Where educated.
4. Examination passed.
5. Practical experience, if any.
6. Last employment and reason of termination.
7. Short history of services in previous employment.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, Amritsar.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

A going furniture concern in Delhi with influential Government and other connections is now open to consider offers for partnership or for outright sale. Has also got a sufficiently long lease of extensive premises centrally situated which are now almost impossible to secure in Delhi even at fabulous rates owing to the coming Royal Visit. Only Bonafide enquiries accompanied by references entertained. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

WE hold in stock the following Carrara Marble and Italian Tiles and sell them very cheap.

White marble pavement Tiles of different sizes, Marble Slabs of all sizes and thicknesses, Italian pavement tiles of 4½ in. Haxagonal, Red, Yellow and Black colours.

Apply to—

M. HASAMBHOY & CO.,
Marble Tiles and
Sanitary Appliances Merchants,
422 No. 35, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that our man has LOST the following currency notes worth Rs. 8,000 at between 12 to 2 p.m. on SATURDAY last, between Kalkadevi and Hornby Road. A REWARD of Rs. 500 will be given to those who return the same or give information which may lead to recovery of same.

CC/74 61166, 95/zb 33385, WC/32 33059 WC/32 30024, WC/32 19898. WC/32 25775, WC/32 29811 and 10 pieces of Rs. 100 each.

RANCHORDAS LAVJEE,
Sonapur Gali, Mulji Jaitha Market
832 Bombay, 2.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SECRETARY FOR A BANK.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of Secretary for the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Bombay. Only gentlemen with sound practical experience, and thoroughly conversant with company law share department and secretarial work need apply. Good salary to the right man. Apply stating experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials to

THE ASSISTANT MANAGER,
British India Banking and Industrial
Corporation, Limited,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
109/111, Bombay.
755

FOR SALE.

ONE 3 BOWL FRICTION CALENDER MACHINE by Messrs. J. H. Riley and Co., 54in. on Cotton with Steam Engine complete. In good working order. Can be inspected at the EBRAHIMBHOY PABANDY MILLS, De Lisle Road.

Bombay, 4th May, 1920.

709

NOTICE.

WANTED—A REGISTERED WOMAN MEDICAL GRADUATE of the Bombay University to serve as Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 50/5 350 per mensem at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad. Candidates should apply with testimonials stating age, nationality and previous experience to

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay, Poona.
739

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that we have severed our connection from the firm of Messrs. Framroze Boga and Co., from 19th April, 1920.

HARAKHCHAND RAGHUNATHJI MANIAR,
MANGALDAS MOHANDAS GHANDHY.

Bombay, 8th May, 1929.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLEAD.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT TICKET No. 3/4135 in respect of five shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd., in the name of Shah Keshoordas Narsidas Mehta has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate, will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
836

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL & LAW & MEDICAL FUND.

VACANCIES of Seth G. T. Boarders and L. B. Boarders in the above Boarding School will be filled up from High Caste Hindu College Students of Arts, Commerce and Science in June next, certain scholarships will be awarded to High Caste Hindu Students of Law and Medicine preference being given to Bhatia Students. Printed forms of applications can be had on sending half anna postai stamp. Applications will be accepted till the 5th June 1920.

HIRALAL R. MUNIM,
Secretary.

No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

829

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to sanction by the Senate of the Bombay University, it is proposed to open the Karnatak College as a first grade College from the 20th of June next. Students desiring admission should apply early. For particulars applications should be made to the Undersigned.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal,
Karnatak College, Dharwar.

Dharwar, 4th May, 1920.

825

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. & WVG. MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILL Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 7, Malharao Wadi, Kalbadevi without the Fort of Bombay on Saturday the 15th day of May 1920, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

RESOLUTIONS:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 1,050,000 by the creation of 7,000 additional ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company as from 1st July 1920.

2. That article 4 of the Association of the Company be amended in accordance with the above resolution.

3. That the said 7,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 30 per share to the members of the Company in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up the premium (making together Rs. 80 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment would be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer by allotting them to Messrs. TARACHAND MURLIDHAR or their nominees on the above terms.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

826

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI PATRAJI, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 185 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 9627 and New Survey No. 2/4280 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C WARD No. 7387 and Street No. 345 at 349 all which premises are situate at and on the Duncan Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by sweepers' passage on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the North by Duncan Road Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Thakar Naran Waljee.

Dated this 8th day of May 1920.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LTD.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for shares in the above company is now CLOSED.

By order of the Board,
CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents,
420, Mint Street, Madras.

839

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that Mr. J. W. BROWN has retired from the firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., as from the first of January, 1920, and Mr. Mulraj Khatau has been admitted a partner in the said firm from the date stated above.

Dated this tenth day of May, 1920.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the decree passed on the 10th day of April, 1920, in the Suit No. 548 of 1920 filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Manibai, widow of Sunderji Girdher and three others against Jamnadas Girdhar and 7 others, the said Jamnadas Girdhar in his personal capacity as well as the surviving trustee of the Trust Deed of the deceased Girdhar Pragji and also Guardian of the property of his minor son Motilal Jamnadas and of his minor grandsons Shamaldas Lallubhai and Mohanlal Vanmalidas and Lallubhai Jamnadas and Vanmalidas Jamnadas two sons of the said Jamnadas Girdhar and Jagjiwandas Anandji son of Anandji Girdhar, in his personal capacity and as Guardian of the property of his minor son Muji Jugjiwandas have agreed to sell and convey their respective shares and interests in the immoveable property of the deceased Girdhar Pragji, situated at Dockamardi, otherwise known as Fofalwadi near Bhuleshwar and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, to our client Jugmohan Sunderji a minor son of the deceased Sunderji Girdhar represented by his mother and guardian of his property Bai Suntokobai widow of the said deceased Sunderji Girdhar. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13 Nanabhoy Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the buildings or tenements standing and being thereon or on some parts thereof situate lying and being at Fofalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. under the Collectors Old No. 536, Collectors New No. 2611, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 530, admeasuring one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5275 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property formerly of Mangaldas Tapidas but now of the said Sha Jamnadas Lallubhai on or towards the North by Fofalwadi, Bhuleshwar Road on or towards the West by the property of Dulabh Jagdish and on or towards the South by the property of Chhotalal Mulchand.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1920.

MOTICHAND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

830

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI MAHOMED HUSEIN LARI has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client Mr. HAJI MIRZA MAHOMEDALLY YEZDI free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, exchange, gift, inheritance, trust possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or Ground situate, lying and being on the Frere Road, Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasuring three hundred and thirty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, erections, premises etc., standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2848 and Street No. 111 and bounded and as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the land in occupation of Umer Peermahomed, on or towards the South by the land in the occupation of Kharshedji Khodabux Irani, on or towards the East by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by the Frere Road.

Dated at Bombay this 7th day of May, 1920.

FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Bungalow and premises situate at Malad known as "Naoshir Villa." The property has been let under a Lease dated 1st day of July 1918, for a term of 5 years from 1st July 1918.

For particulars as to the Lease and otherwise apply to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

All those several pieces or parcels of Unsurveyed Khoti land or ground (the Khot whereof is Abdulhamid Habibbhai) situate lying and being at Nalad Pot Tukadi Bandra, Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, in the Registration SubDistrict of Bandra, now made into one together containing by admeasurement 6,256 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bungalow messuages and out-houses standing thereon being House No. 11 of Notified Area Malad Circle known as "Naoshir Villa" the numbers and other particulars of which said several pieces of land are as under:—

No.	Dhep Phara	Akar	Local Fund
54	9	4-12-0	0-4-9
54	7½	3-15-11	0-4-0
57	¾	0- 4- 4	0-0-10
53	6.4	0- 7 0	

and all which said land and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hormasji Nusserwanji Kapadia on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Pherozshah Mehta on or towards the North partly by the property of Antone Francis and partly by the property of the Khot Abdulhamid Habibbhoy and on or towards the South by the Valnai Road.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER HIRALAL,
Attorney's for the Owner.

784

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL KADAR HAJI ABDULLA SOBANI, SALEH MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA SOBANI, ALI MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA SOBANI, all of Bombay Cutchi Memon Inhabitants as administrators of the property and credits of HAJI ABDULLA HAJI OOMER SOBANI deceased and in their own right have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the corner of Musjid Bunder Road and Narayen Dhuru Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 281, New No. 1939, Old Survey Nos. 2832, 2834 to 2848 New Survey No. 1337 and bounded on the East by the property of Kesharji Damji, on the West by the Naraven Dhuru Street now known as Bibi Jan Street, on the North by the property of the Trustees of Fatmabai Rozay, on the South by the Musjid Bunder Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 828, Street Nos. 74-78, (Musjid Bunder Road) and B Ward No. 856 and Street Nos. 3-9 (Naraven Dhuru Street) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

838

Established 1880 Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says:—Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sindh) says. I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3½ yds × 54 in. Rs. 12 per piece

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
] Rs. per set

well polished and coloured

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, or MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of FORD—One tonners and TOURING—CARS Trucks of other makers. For prices apply to THE PREMIER ENGINEERING CO., Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEBILITY in man, woman or child. Free Booklet from J. and J. De Chane, Hill Road, Bandra (Bombay). 763

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU CLERKS. Salary Rs. 40 p. m. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED—A SHARP TYPIST acquainted with insurance business. Terms liberal. Apply Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 803

WANTED—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and TYPISTS for an attorneys office. Apply Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 789

WANTED—A quick SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 736

WANTED—A good CRICKET COACH, having knowledge of drill and gymnastics, service pensionable. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to HEAD MASTER, Nandod High School, Rajpipla State. 753

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A hard working COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary expected, to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 751

WANTED—A BRICK-MAISTRY conversant with the burning of bricks in a Butt's pattern kiln. Apply with certificate to WALCHAND CONSTRUCTION Co., Love Lane, Mazagon Bombay. 641

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER for the Gwalior State Trust, Ltd., Lashkar Gwalior, with a good knowledge of English at Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply stating age, qualifications and speed to the MANAGER. 680

WANTED—Smart and Inteligent, Fast. SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must have command of language, any sex. Apply stating salary, attendance 10-30 a.m., to 6 p.m. Apply Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

WANTED—Energetic and experienced ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSORS JOB PRINTING and BINDING WORK CANVASSORS. Very liberal terms to really competent persons. Apply to K. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 807

WANTED—An experienced SENIOR INSURANCE CLERK, thoroughly acquainted with tariff and routine of work need apply. Salary according to qualifications, joining immediately. Apply Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 802

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A really capable MANAGER and a SALESMAN, well experienced in Glassware and Hosiery for an Export-Import Office and a fast TYPIST with Shorthand. Very good prospects, if competent. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials and minimum salary to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 690

WANTED—Chief Assistant BANK CASHIERS only thoroughly qualified men with Banking experience should apply with References, and Copies of Testimonials, stating experiences and salary expected to, THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, 109/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 786

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with copies of testimonials, if any to Dr. BARJOR P. KARANI, Vachhagandhy Road, New Gamdevi.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced LEDGER CLERKS. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 818

ACCURATE and Urgent Repairers to Watches Clocks and Jewellery. HORMUSJI and Co., Cheapest Home, near Evans Fraser, Fort Bombay. 823

WANTED—LADY ASSISTANTS on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. One Lady Assistant knowing Gujrati on Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Apply personally or by letter SAKLANI, 303, Hornby Road, Fort, 2nd floor. 821

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST and a MEASURER OF WORKS for an Architects Office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 814

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS in all the Principal Towns of India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits to undertake subagencies of Manufacturers of Europe. Please apply to Post Office Box 301 Bombay. 813

WANTED—Young and energetic men interested in making Rs. 100 a month out of office hours. Security required Rs. 100. Apply for particulars to:—Messrs. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 772

WANTED—A COMPANION for a young girl of 11 years to ride with from 5 to 7 p.m. Must be a very stylish side saddle rider. Pony provided. Apply to Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 642

WANTED—A MANAGER, having perfect knowledge and personal experience big Estates in Bombay. Pay about Rs. 200, only experienced men need apply to Mr. HARILAL R. MEHTA, Sir Mangaldass House, Lamington Road. 643

WANTED—STOREKEEPER, with knowledge of Drugs, Chemicals, etc., Good Prospects for suitable man. Apply Box No. 551, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 828

WANTED—By a limited firm a competent SALESMAN for General Sundry lines. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 550 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 824

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Pay about Rs. 90. Apply stating speed and testimonials to Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 812

WANTED—A GRADUATE, a SHORTHAND TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK for Office Work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 757

WANTED—One qualified and experienced Hindu VETERINARY GRADUATE, starting salary Rs. 60 Biannal Rs. 15 to Rs. 150 on approved service. Apply Box No. 552, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 835

WANTED—MANAGERS for Karachi and Madras offices on Rs. 175—20—275. Will be entrusted with cash, etc., Security of Rs. 5,000 or War Bonds for Rs. 7,000. Apply stating age, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 549 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 822

WANTED— ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or sala against guaranteed, business to secure Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases, Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—M. HANSLEUX, Esqr., PRESIDENT EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SURVEYOR well experienced in land and mining surveys, in surveys for irrigation, Roads and Railways is prepared to accept work on contract from Engineers in Bombay. Neatness, accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Please write for terms, etc., to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 759

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE ROOMS immediate occupation, vicinity of Fort. Communicate Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 687

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New and Fresh India RUBBER HOSE 2½" delivery. British Make. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 746

FOR SALE—An elegant English Canoe LANDAU, thoroughly done and overhauled, complete suitable bargain. Apply PRESS COACH FACTORY, Modykhana, Bombay. 704

BLUTHNER GRAND PIANO, specially built for India. In good condition. Will accept Rs. 1,200. Owner leaving India. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE—One inch Bore HYRAULIC TUBES, tested five tons. Ready in stock, DREWET CHOWNA & CO., 18, Church Street, Bombay. 765

MILL MACHINERY—Thousands of Spindles and Looms for sale. Apply for further patriculars to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 665

FOR SALE—One STEAM ENGINE 25 H.P. French make Wauduier and Co., Ltd., Lille Pliable on Land and Water. Also pipes for drawing water and Pulleys. Apply RAHIMTULLA RAMJI Corner Rahim Castle, Umarkhadi, Bombay. 820

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the right to one-third of the village of CALICACHIGAS situated in Damao, yielding annually about Rs. 3,000 with tendency to further increase, the property being capable of great development. Apply to JNO. GODINHO, Barrows Street, at Bombay (2); CIPRIANO DA CUNHA GOMES, Advocate, at Mapuca, Goa or ANTONIO FERNANDES, at Damao. 813

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights. Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises 504

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 p.m.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Monday, the 10th May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Carpets of assorted sizes manufactured at Barely and 5 bundles of cotton ropes.

Child's cot., Kodak Camera, medicine chest, watches, Rippondale stove, Singer's hand sewing machine, safety razors, lady's saddle etc.

The property of a Mahomedan Gentleman:

Single and double mirrr r door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre and round tables, teakwood chair, writing, drawing and wash-hand tables, hatstand, teapoys, dining tables, Baba's Iron Craddle, iron and teakwood cots, etc., etc.

By order of the Post Master General of Bombay, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter office:—

Provisions, Cigars, Books, metal watches, sundry samples, sample cuttings, used stamps, native shawls, wearing apparels, picture post cards, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Waste and Hemp Slightly Damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 10th inst. at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by public auction on account of the concerned at Chanda Ramjee Press, Colaba.

A large lot of waste such as carriage fly, drooping, card fly, stripping bufla, clean fly, dirty bondas, top roller, top frame, hemp, empty boras, etc., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

Underinstruction from The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, Monday, the 10th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Ridge Road in the compound of the Tower Silence at Malabar Hill where the tents have been pitched up on show.

9 tents with double poles of different size 5 tents with single pole of dizerent size and double corners. 3 tents with single poles of different size and single coneys, one shamian and 22 Rawties.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the who'e of the building materials of the property No. 12 situate at the junction of Copper Smith Road and Keay Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of scrap iron, wooden scantling, sounding machines, cable chain, raft cylinders, life belts, old gunny bags, empty packing cases, ships pannels, frames, drawers, etc., horse and mule stall fittings, feed boxes wind shoots, life boats, old carpets, curtains coir matting, empty bottles, etc., etc.

One Horizontal tandem steam Engine cylinder size 11in and 8in by 10in, stroke fitted with large fly wheel and belt pulley on Crank Shaft. Two pumps, worked off cross head H.P. 100 in working order.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Co's Dockyard Mazagon the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

88, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WASHING CHECK.

THIS DAY, MONDTY, the 10th day of May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Baling press in Champagali near Javji Jetha Market by order of Sha Tranjivan Narandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Syed Abdulhusen Sustry.

2 cases each containing 16 Pieces Washing Check of C. Bogiana quality of indent No. 00475.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DON TAD CROSS LANE, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 1044 of 1919.

Kassim Suleman and Another.

vs.

Bai Aishabai and Others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Dada Abba Juma and Hajee Ismail Hajee Mahomed Dawood the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Order dated 16th June, 1919, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of May, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages; tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1378 and New No. 7136 Old Survey No. 2898 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1061 and Street No. 13-15 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kasai Dagdoo Narsoo, on or towards the West by the property of Saleh Mahomed Dharnsey, on or towards the North by the said Don Tad Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., attorneys for the Joint Receivers at their office 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 119 CASES NILGIRI TEA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Sha Gagalbhoy Raichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers, Messrs. M. R. Patel and Co. sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the godown of Sha Gagalbhoy Raichand and Co., at Daryasthan Gulley, Vadgadi the following:—

7 cases each 80 lbs. Pekee shouchong.
2 cases each 85 lbs Pekee shouchong.
26 cases each 100 lbs. Broken Pekee.
33 cases each 102 lbs. Broken Pekee.
17 cases each 85 lbs. Pekee.
13 cases each 80 lbs. Pekee.
5 cases each 55 lbs. Fening.
9 cases each 70 lbs. Dust.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BAGS CUMMIN SEEDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock No. 1, by order of Insurance Company and on account at the risk of the concerned.

11 bags Cumin seeds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

BONA FIDE SALE.

ON SAOURDAY AND SUNDAY. THE 15TH AND 16TH MAY, 1920 AT KANTA TARRACE, KALBADEVI ROAD, NEXT TO TARAPORWALLA'S STUDIO: COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY. will sell by Public Auction on the above, dates, times, and place, the shop goods, such as Indian arts, curios, carved wood, Furniture, tables, teapoys, palm standas, screens, photo frames, easts, side tables, centre tables, dining tables, cabinets shoe ine rs, wall brackets corner cabinets, sofas, etc., etc., sandlewood ornaments, collar boxes, jewellery boxes, sand boxes, photo frames wall ornaments, combs, etc., etc., ivory inlaid boxes, ivory ornaments, elephants, Chinese and Japanese ivory curious, umbrella and stick handles, old brassware, brass flower pots, jars, etc., embroidered silk and velvet table covers, pardas, curtains, cushions, etc., clay and marble stone figures, iron safe, rugs, namdahs, gramophone, show cabinets, and show cases and many other articles too numerous to mention herein.

Terms strictly cash.

BOMBAY AUCTION COY.
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

By the order of the Officer in Charge Clothing Depot (Bombay), Messrs RICHARD and Co. will sell by public auction at Clothing Depot, Grain Depot, 'G' shed Mazagaon on SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.). Blankets, Boots, Woollens and Cottons Clothing, Shoes, Gunny, Etc.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARDS & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1920.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	Liverpool, May 6th. To-day's price.
May	28.61
June	
July	25.39
Aug.	25.14
Sept.	
Oct.	24.37
Nov.	
Dec.	23.68
Jan.	23.57
Feb.	
Mar	23.29
April	

CLOSING PRICES

Months	Liverpool, May 7th. To-day's price.
May	28.68
July	25.39
Oct.	24.25
Jan.	23.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, May 5th.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	5,600
Futures at New York July	28.47
" " Oct.	26.25
" " Jan.	25.10
Spot Cotton at New York	31.75
" " Orleans	40.25
Futures at New Orleans July	30.20
" " Oct.	26.11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	16 1/2
Demand Bills	3,56.40
Silver Commercial Bars	102½

	New York, May 6th.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York May	25.23
" " July	26.51
" " Oct.	23.12
Spot Cotton at New York	31.60
" " Orleans	40.25
Futures at New Orleans May	30.04
" " Oct.	26.11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 5/8
Demand Bills	3,56 75
Silver Commercial Bars	100 1/2

	New York, May 7th.
Futures at New York May	28.02
" " Oct.	25.46
" " Jan.	24.50

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 21.14.0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/-½.
D. D. on London, 2/-5/8.
Credit 3 Mad/a, 2/2.
D. D. on Paris, frcs. 610.
Credit 3 Mad/a, frcs. 685.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 118.
60 Days sight, Rs. 110.
American Cross rate, S 3.85½.
Paris Cross rate frcs. 61.75.
London Silver spot D., 60d.
London Silver forward D., 59½d.
Tone of exchange Steady.
Tone of money market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Kaper, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 96.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady on account of bears covering sales, and some outside buying for forward delivery. Ahd. Advance 2900 N., By. Cotton 1495, By. Dyeing 3800, By. Uniteds 2250 N., Century 1385. Cent. India 5300, Colaba 3300. Coorla 3280. Crescent 747/8, Currimbhoy 1280 David 1665, Fazulbhoy 1860. Finlay 1515, Ind. Malwa 715, Kastoorchand 2700. Kohinoor 4490, Madhowji 4b00, Morarji 6700, New Great 1135. New City 4100 N., Pearls 1390, Premier 310, Shapurji 370, Simplex 1100 Standard 3500 N., Swadeshi 5900, Tata Mill 2850, Andhra Valley 775. Alcock 1210, By. Burma 850, By. Burma N.I. 310, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23/12 By. Tramway 1125, By. Steam 490, Bundi Cement 58, Ind. Cement 640, Katni ord. 340, Katni defd. 1700, New India Insnr: 29/4 p Shivaji pur 24, Tata Iron ord. 102/8, Tata defd. 1070, Tata Hydro 1290, Tata Oil 505 Scindia Steam 15/8 Bank 59/8.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7 per cent	Apl.	15		1920
France	6 per cent	Apl.	8		1920
Germany	5 per cent	Dec.	22		1914
Russia	6 per cent	July	29		1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov.	11		1915
Netherlands	4½ per cent	July	1		1914
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug.	20		1915
Aust-Hungary	5 per cent	April	10		1917
Sweden	6½ per cent	Jan.	21		1914
Spain	6 per cent	Oct.	22		1914
India (Bombay	9 per cent	Apl.	22		1920
India (Bengal	7 per cent	Feb.	19		1920
India (Madras	9 per cent	Apl.	15		1920

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

HORNETS' (5) BEAT GRANT MEDICALS (1).

The second semi-final tie between the Hornets and the Grant Medical College team was played before a large crowd of spectators on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday, when the Hornets administered a rebuff to the Medical boys by defeating them by the substantial margin of four goals—the scores being five goals to one. The Grant Medicals had out the identical eleven that had worked on the previous occasion, while Downes, who was unable to play for the Hornets against the Poona United joined his rank and played, though not in his usual form, apparently as the result of the recent injury to his thigh. After being subjected to a temporary spell of attack during the first few minutes of the initial period during which the Medicos scored their only goal, the Hornets kept up a vigorous and incisive attack on the Medical defence and scored no less than five times. As matters turned out, the Hornets were all over the Medical defence and but for erratic shooting and the splendid goal-keeping by Worsley, the Medical custodian, they would have won by a much bigger margin. The Medical forwards made spasmodic efforts to get going, but Race, Runcorn and C. Rodrigues were too much for them and they practically nipped in the bud all attempts at getting within the firing zone. The game proved far too one-sided after the first few minutes' play. The Medical defence fell to pieces and that only accounts for their defeat inspite of lusty forward movements at times. J. James, who played with an injured and bandaged knee, was very resourceful at times, while H. James played his usual game. Of the Hornets halves C. Rodrigues was seen to great advantage while Hyde in the forward line was very quick in movements.

The operations began with a determined onslaught on the Hornets' defence by the Medical forward and Goddard and H. James negotiated two shots in brilliant style. The pressure was continued and a corner fell to the Grant Medicals. From the ensuing shot a scrimmage was witnessed in front of the Hornets' goal from which Perkins neatly netted the only goal of the Medicals. Stung by the reverse, the Hornets retaliated and after some determined efforts, their forwards forced a corner off which H. James scored the first goal for the Hornets, thus equalising. The attack was continued but Worsley staved off a few shots during the following few minutes. Continuing to press both J. Rodrigues and Croning missed two five chances of scoring, but soon after N. James beat Worsley with a low shot, thus securing the lead for his side. The exchanges grew very one-sided and soon after half-time was called.

After ends had been changed, the operations were mainly in favour of the Hornets, the Medicals being pinned within their own twenty-five. After a series of onslaughts N. James wound up a fine passing bout with a low rasping shot which completely beat Worsley with an increased lead the Hornets went down at top speed again brushing aside a negligible defence and Hyde scored the fourth goal for the Hornets. Soon after Norman James scored the fifth goal for the Hornets off a pass from Downes. Thereafter followed a period of even exchanges and brothers James and Goddard were called upon to save some ugly rushes. The Hornets retaliated and gave Worsley some anxious moments. No further score was registered during the remaining ten minutes' play and the game ended in a win for the Hornets by five goals to one as stated.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Goddard; H. James and J. James; C. Rodrigues, F. Race and G. Runcorn; Downes, Croning, N. James, Hyde and J. Rodrigues.

Grant Medical College:—Wolsely; Smith and George; Prescott, Braganza, Smith (Jnr.); Arkley, Wadia, Sheikh, Rane and Perkins.

Umpires:—Messrs. McDermot and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

(Charity Match.)

B. B. C. I. Ry. (Ajmere) v. B. E. S. Old Boys.

MONDAY'S GAME (Final.)

Hornets v. North-Western Railway Lahor

Umpires:—Messrs. Hamond and McDermot.

HOCKEY CHARITY MATCH.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. (AJMERE) V B.E.S. OLD BOYS.

A DRAW OF THREE GOALS ALL.

The third charity match of the Bombay Hockey Season of 1920 that between the B. B. and C. I. Railway team from Ajmere and a combination of the old boys of the Bombay Educational Society of Byculla, came off on the Bombay Gymkhant ground on Sunday. When hardly two hundred people witnessed the game, which however, resulted in an even draw, the scores being three goals all. The Railway team was the same that had played in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament, while the B. E. S. old boys had Race of the Hornets and Cowton of the Customs, both of whom are old B. E. S. boys. The game was of a very scrambling nature but hot pace was kept through out considering the balance of exchanges a draw was a fair index of the game.

The teams were:—

B. E. S. Old Boys.—Cowton; Jukes and R. D'Avoine, Lynn, Sausman and Ruce; Jewell, Hassett, Kale, Davis and C. Sinclair.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. (Ajmere),—Burnett; Nelson and Barron; Maxwell, Phillips and Emery; Phitts, Grant, Saunders, Rees and Harbour.

Umpires:—Messrs Bhattacharjee and S. D'Souza.

It is generally believed that owing to his injury to both the Knees, J. James of the Hornets will not be able to play in the final to-day. Even if he plays, he can not be what he really is. This is indeed very sad and considering the fact that Downes is still a wreck, suffering from a sprain in the thigh muscle, the sympathy of the Bombay public should go out to the Hornets for these unfortunate accidents. As the best local combination, the Hornets are a set of die hards who would go full sixteen annas before they are beaten. Race should have had rest before the final tie, but he preferred to don the jersey for his old school in a friendly game, forgetting that conservation of energy is an essential factor before a crucial adventure, as the final of a knock-out tournament happenes to be.

On the other hand, it is generally believed, that the brothers Smith of the N.-W. Railway team are fit and will play to-day. Considering this full strength of the Lahore team with the materially weakened defending and attacking powers of the Hornets, and also judging from the more finished efforts of the Railway men, it is only reasonable to expect that the visitors will come out better of the fray by a decent margin. But there is always that element of "glorious uncertainty" in every game as they generally speak of in cricket. The writer remembers well when the local hockey champions of a city, with an unbeaten record in the league tournament, have been worsted by a third-rate local combination in the Cup-tie match in the same season, whom they would any day, have beaten by, not one or two but by a dozen goals. Similar other instances have made the present writer a cynic and until everything is done and finished he is not prepared to believe in any sanguine and warranted speculation as to the result of a game. The present writer also remembers that in a particular game in an open knock-out tournament, a level by scoring three goals *in the last five minutes* of the game. The skipper of the team owing to an injury was playing in goal instead of in his usual place as centre forward. He patiently waited, till the last moment and with five minutes to go he doffed the leg-guards of the goal-keeper, and went up to play as centre favour and actually *corea three goals in five minutes*—thus equalising with the call of full time. It was a miraculous performance and it is still fresh in my memory. The name of that player is Harry Lawton of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, a brother of whom is in Bombay at present who was undoubtedly the best centre-half in hockey in Calcutta for years. Hence I say that nothing is certain till the last second of the sixty-minutes' play.

TO-DAY'S UMPIRES.

The selection of Messrs. Hamond and McDermot as umpires in the tournament final has been the subject of much comment. Mr. Hamond has so far been very good, being very cool and quick in his dicisions, but Mr. McDermot is too young to be entrusted with the whistle in the final of an open knock-out tournament. He has made very many silly mistakes in the past and it is to be hoped that he will acquit himself with credit to-day. We all hope for the best—and all is well that ends well.

SPORTING NOTES.

(BY R. I. D.)

Racing in these advanced times attracts all classes of the population and it is but natural that the careers of the trinity of racing—the horse, the jockey, and the trainer will evoke more than passing interest. It is a remarkable fact that more people are interested in the doings of this unhallowed trinity than take ordinary interest in the lives of the greatest scientists and philanthropists of the day. The clever pugilist, jockey, and cinema actor earn infinitely more money than the plodding scientist who is devoted to the service of humanity. The man in the street who has followed racing from his youth will carry quaint recollections of the greatest jockeys, who are associated with the history of racing, the name and fame of Sloan, Archer, Maher and Wooton will be remembered by generations of racers to come. In our younger days the newspapers recounted the doings of Sloan with such gusto that people believed Sloan could ride a donkey to victory. Popular belief has not changed, Carpentier was believed to have given Beckett a "hypnotic" coup-de-grace. Richard Wooton, the father of Frank Wooton, the great English jockey, relates interesting reminiscences of the famous exponents of the art of equestrianism in the "Spectator" He explains how his own son became a great rider and what is needed to make a good jockey is temperament and training. He trained this son to study Maher, the famous jockey and young Wooton proved an apt pupil, he learnt how to manage a horse at the starting gate which is perhaps the most difficult thing a jockey has to learn. Wooton visited India in 1910, along with Whalley, Saxby and Ricabay; F. Templeman and W. Huxley came later. Wooton was greatly impressed with the riding of the Australian jockeys, who predominated at the time, particularly Evans, Brown, and Ferguson. He published his impressions in the leading English dailes on his return to England.

In the three great schools of riding, the American, Australian and English, promising riders are discovered by clever trainers, and have to serve their apprenticeship before they become jockeys; of the three schools the Australian is the most difficult, as racing there is an every day pastime and in the large fields that race, forty to fifty riders are seen in the saddle. It is under such circumstances that sound schooling is acquired. The smart Australian horsemen, who have visited India are Burn, Williams, Evans, Brown, Killorn, and Southall. From Americas only Ruiz and Archibald have visited this country.

In India Purtoosingh, the lamented Kaikashroo, Ebrahim, Kamad and Heroo, all clever riders, were pupils of clever trainers.

Poona season will commence at the end of July and while the customary accounts of vast improvements are being circulated by inspiration, let us wait and see!

The new body of stewards has been elected, the public is anxious to know the who's who inaugurate any changes or be content like its in augurate any changes or be content like its predecessor to muddle through *sicut ante*.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Rainfall has again been nearly general in Assam and on South Burma Coast. It has occurred locally in Upper Burma and at few stations in Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Lashio, Myitkyina half an inch, Bhamo a half, Dibrugarh three-quarters, Sibsagar one and a half. Gauhati, Silchar three, Cherrapunji fourteen, Darjeeling one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Upper Burma and extension into Kashmir.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Two earthquake shocks of moderate intensity, at their origin about 2,000 miles, were recorded on Simla seismograph at eleven hours twenty minutes yesterday and three hours twenty-five minutes this morning respectively.

MONSOON IN BAY OF BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The weather during the past week has been dominated by a temporary advance of the monsoon in the Bay of Bengal. Such advances differ in no respect from the real monsoon except that they do not last. A storm formed in the centre of the Bay on the 1st and struck the north Burma Coast near Kyaukpyu on the 5th, breaking up in the hills within 24 hours. It caused nearly general, rain over Burma for some days, including about 8 inches at Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Rangoon. In North West India conditions were remarkable during April for the persistence of the western depressions, which have given frequent rain in the hill regions of the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and have apparently checked the hot weather actions that give occasional showers in the plains. These conditions have continued into the past week.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is moderately clouded at Lahore and at Multan but is clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is below the average at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Except at Karachi the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Jodhpur; night temperature is below normal at Ajmer, Jaipur and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly clouded at Rajkot and is moderately clouded at Dwarka and Surat; it is clear elsewhere. Humidity is above the average at Deesa. Day temperature is above normal at Bhuj, but is below it at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and Khandwa and is in defect at Saugor and Raipur. Night temperature is slightly above normal at Nagpur but is below it at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average at Poona and Belgaum but is below it at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Except for a light fall of rain at Coimbatore weather continues dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the west coast and in Madras and Mysore but are clear over the rest of the reporting area. The sea continues rough at Colombo.

No large change appears likely.

Bombay 8th May, 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th May, 1920.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and on the South, Burma coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch; Myitkyina Dibrugarh three-quarters; Sibsagar two; Gauhati one and a half; Silchar one and Cherrapunji seven.

SUICIDE.

A PETTY OFFICER'S SAD FATE.

The Deputy Corner held an inquest on the body of William J. G. Wilson, aged 27, a petty officer on board the H. M. S. Britomait, who was removed from the Sailors' Home to Colaba War Hospital on the 5th suffering from a wound on the throat, and died there the next evening.

Petty Officer A. E. Chapman said on the morning of 5th when he returned from break fast he found the deceased cutting his throat with a razor. When witness shouted the deceased went down on his knees and threw the razor and mirror he had, on the table.

Captain A. R. Orain, R. A. M. C. said the deceased was admitted to the hospital suffering from a self-inflicted wound on the throat. Witness did not think him to be in danger; he was recovering very well, and did not seem to be depressed. He did not think the deceased was mentally deranged, and witness took interest in the case. On Thursday evening he was informed that the man had died. Witness found a fresh incised wound above the first one and that had caused the death; it was deeper than the first one; the deceased had not told him why he had cut his throat.

Private George Smith of the Scottish Borderers, on guard duty at the hospital said, the deceased went to the bath room with towel and soap and as he heard a gurgling sound he rushed in and saw the deceased falling towards with a razor in his right hand. The deceased was then carried into the next room.

The deceased had made a statement to Inspector Klein that he spent part of his time in the Sailors' Home and part on the ship; he visited places of amusement and generally drank heavily. He was working forward to going home and getting married on arrival there. He was drunk the previous night and was in a depressed state on Wednesday morning as he was under the impression that he was the object of suspicion over some missing money, and with the combined effects of drink and smoking in the sun he must have suddenly taken leave of his senses and attempted his life. Nobody had accused him in connection with the money.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

CHOPPED TO DEATH.

The Deputy Coroner held on inquest on the body of a Mahomedan woman, Ameenabai, aged 25, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Noor Khan, in her room a Kerwar Street on 28th April.

Sergeant Sullivan of the Water Police stated that on the night of the 24th April there was a quarrel between the deceased, her husband and Noor Khan about the upkeep of the house. Noor Khan commenced beating her and she ran out on the road, and her husband then chased the man out of the building. Witness stopped the disturbance. The day previous to the murder, the witness saw Gafoor and Noor Khan walking together; they seemed to be on good terms with each other.

A woman, named Radhabai, said Noor Khan lived in the room next to hers, and took his food with the deceased and her husband. Three days before the murder on account of a quarrel Noor Khan was asked not to enter the room again. He disappeared for two days and when he came back he again took his food with Gafoor. On the day of the murder Noor Khan was seen chopping wood and the deceased was seated on the threshold. After a time witness was informed by the deceased's child that her mother was being beaten.

After some further evidence had been given the jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting from blows inflicted with a chopper apparently by one Noor Khan, who had not yet been arrested.

SIX WEEKS FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Hurst charged John Vance a soldier and Jack Grand, a fireman, with receiving stolen property, belonging to Lt.-Col. Bridges, and Lt.Col. Anson. The accused were seen removing the goods from the waiting room at the Victoria Terminus. They pleaded not guilty and said they had bought the goods from a hawker at Grant Road. They were given six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

May 8.

S.S. Kildonan Castler Strong South Shield.
S.S. Warconya, Hitchings Karachi.
S.S. Linga Cutbush Karachi.

DEPARNURES

May, 8.

S. S. Warfield Rottray Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S.S. War Cuta, Murch, Persian Gulf.
S.S. Santa Clare, Dexter, Calcutta.
S.S. Portland Maru, Itani, Kobe, etc.
S.S. Chakla, Ferry, Persian Gulf.

S.S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and pas sengers.

S.S. War Cuta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer War Cuta, 1,487 tons, Captain J. R. Murch, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo.

S.S. Santa Clare:—The steamer Santa Clare, 3,738 tons, Captain A Dexter, will sail, to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

S. S. Portland Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Portland Maru 4,283 tons, Captain F. Itani, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Kildonan Castle:—The steamer Kildonan Castle 9,691, tons Captain H. Strong, arrived in harbour on Saturday from South Shield with ballast.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail; a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Warcoonga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Warcoonga, 1,341 tons, Captain F. Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Warfield:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Warfield, 3 8 06 tons, Captain H. Rothray, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS.

May 8.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, K Visram & Co.
S S Morea for London:—1050 cwt linseed cattemeal, R J Daver.
S S Adolph Woerman for New York:—3628 cwt Java sugar, Ralli Bros.
S S Adolp Woerman for Hull:—10,0000 cwts cotton seeds, Ralli Bros.
S S Moria for Marseilles:—125 cwt gum oblibanum 400 cwt gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy.
S S Capri for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Glendevon for Antwerp:—150 bales cotton fly, C Chandoolal & Co; 237 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner.
S S Glendevon for Hamburg:—30 bales cotton yarn, H M Mehta & Co; 605 cwts myrabolums C Jivanlal & Co.
S S Chakrata for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, Messrs King King & Co.
S S Meichimaru for Hongkong:—39 cwt sharkfins, H B Raings & Co.
S S Meichimaru for Yokohama:—33 cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Shinzui Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, M B Kaisha Ltd.
S S Shinzui Maru for Shanghai:—360 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.
S S Meichi Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady & Co.
S S Shinzui Maru for Tsigtan:—300 bales cotton yarn, M B Kaisha Ltd.
S S Shinzui Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, M Kalyanmal & Co; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co.
S S Meichi Maru for Kobe:—990 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

IMPORTS.

May 8.

S S Ceylon from Christiania, Agents.—W A Graham & Co:—4327 bales 912 reets paper, 27 cases fish hooks, 2546 kegs 100 cases 293 pkgs nails, 200 cases sulpher matches, 2351 cases safety matches.
S S Capri from Genoa, Agents.—Marritima Italiana:—632 cases 5 bales cotton goods, 39 cases cotton yarn, 1 case art silk goods, 9 cases silk goods, 5 bales silk yarn, 9 cases mixed n goods, 18 cases paper, 20 cases colours, 10 cases chocolates, 200 cases vermouth, 12 cases wine, 3060 bags almonds, 2050 bags sulpher, 40 casse 25 casks tartaric acid, 175 pkgs 50 bags pomice, 2 cases watches.

THEFT OF CYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Khan charged one Mahomed Jansen with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 75 from a shop at Kalbadevi, on Thursday afternoon when he (accused) went in the shop and silently walked out with the cycle and came upto Dhobi Talao on it. A servant of the shop followed him in another cycle and over took him at Dhobi Talao.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted eight previous convictions. His worship taking in view that the accused was leading an honest life for the last five years and that he was for all that period in Government service at Busrah, sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Third Session of the Sind Students' Convention will be held in Hyderabad about the third week of May.

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The Crown Prince of Rumania is expected in Calcutta on 18th and will probably sail the same afternoon for Japan.

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The breaches on the Southern Shan States Railway have been repaired and through running has been resumed since the 7th.

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The mail steamer Narkunda has on board the outward mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Thursday the 6th instant.

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A Ratnagiri message says:—The first Ratnagiri District Conference ended successfully after a three days' session.

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A Simla message says:—It is notified that in the case of foreign sterling money orders the rate of commission shall be three annas for every sum of 5 shillings or fraction.

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The Fyzabad Khilafat Conference was held under the presidentship of Shaikh Mushvishusain Kidwai of Gadia on the 1st and 2nd May. It was attended by thousands of persons from different parts of India.

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The nineteenth anniversary of the Gandharva Mahavidyalya, Lahore was celebrated in the S. P. S. K. Hall on the 5th instant, the Hon. Mr. Maynard, Senior Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, presiding.

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A Calcutta message says:—For the Prince of Wales visit to India it is proposed to send one aeroplane to Bombay from where it will go out 50 miles to the sea to shower bouquets over the Prince's vessel and welcome him to India.

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The Mysore Birth-day week begins on the 24th instant when the second session of the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Mysore Economic Conference will be held. There will also be races as in the last year.

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The Calcutta customs officers effected a big seizure of 763 American twenty dollar gold pieces and a hundred sovereigns from six Chinamen, crew of the steamer Kwai Sang which arrived in Calcutta on the 5th from the Far East.

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A Calcutta message of the 8th May says:—The Handley Page H.P. 11 which has been put together at the company's temporary "quarters" a under the trees on the Ellenborough course will, it is expected, go up to-morrow. After the trial flights there will be a series of joy flights over the city.

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At a largely attended meeting of Rangoon rent-payers, it was decided to form a Tenants' Association with a view to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity to amend the Rent Act as regards the landlords' claim to possession of the premises if bona fide required for his own possession.

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A Calcutta message says:—Since the publication of the special wheat forecast on April 22nd revised estimates of the area under cultivation have been received from the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Ajmere-Marwara. The total review area for All-India for the year ending 30th April last now stands at 29,727,000 acres against 295,379 acres reported in the forecast of 22nd April.

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The Government of India have had under consideration the question of improving the maxima and minima limits of leave allowances of officers whose leave is regulated by the Civil Service regulations and with the approval of the Secretary of State they have now prescribed the maxima and minima of leave allowances of officers subject to European and Indian service rules.

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A Ladha message of May 4th says:—The petition prepared at Kaniguram has been presented to the Political Agent at Jandola. Haji Abdul Hazak called a jirga at Shakai for the 3rd instant which was attended by many representative Mashuds and Wazirs. It was decided to hold a grand jirga of Mashuds and Wazirs in Baddar Toi on the 6th instant when it is proposed to discuss the means of ending what they consider an intolerable situation.

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Mr. Justice Broadway on the 7th confirmed his order of the 27th April increasing the remuneration of Mr. Billimoria, the official liquidator of the People's and Amritsar Banks in liquidation, from one to one and a half per cent. on each realisation and distribution with the unanimous assent of the creditors present. The remuneration in the Amritsar bank has been allowed to remain at the old scale and the maximum from the two Banks has been fixed at two lakhs.

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A deputation of the Punjab Indian Christians recently waited on Mr. Hallifax, Reforms Commissioner with a memorial in connection with the proposed allotment of seats in the Reformed Council. Mr. Hallifax who gave a sympathetic reply, pointed out that the actual number of Christians in the Punjab do not entitle the community to a separate member and said that the Government was proposing to set apart one seat to be filled by nomination by an Indian Christian.

Opinions of the Day.

East African Exchange.

"Young India":—Already the news from East Africa about the proposed change of currency from the rupee to the sterling is causing alarm and anxiety. And now news comes that legislation has been enacted under instructions from the Colonial office enforcing a most unfair rate of exchange for the rupee. The rate of exchange in India stands to-day at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 11—to 13d. in the rupee. One does not know how and when this rate is going to rise or fall. But the East African legislature has already enacted a drastic legislation fixing the rate of the rupee at 2s. 4d. now, 2s. 2d. as from July 1, and 2s. as from December.

Now everybody knows that a very great portion of the East African Trade and Finance is geographically dependent upon India. Besides, East Africa is itself a great producer of cotton and other raw materials which it exports to European countries. Naturally, the enactment of this legislation has led to a state of chaos and consternation which has resulted in serious dislocation of trade, and a financial and industrial crisis is imminent. It is clear that no consideration has been given to the established commercial and industrial interests and the native productions of the country, a very large portion of which is held by the Indian Community.

Mr. Horniman's Deportation.

"The Searchlight":—We never expected that Sir George Lloyd was the sole person responsible for the deportation of the well-known journalist who had given a new turn to public life in Bombay. Indeed at the time, it was freely talked that Sir George had protested against it. He had given evidence of some popular sympathies, and that perhaps explained this partiality towards him, but the recent questions in Parliament have made it plain that Sir George is responsible. How long is this to be? Until after the Khilafat is settled? Do they expect Mr. Horniman if he were in India, to lead a Moslem revolt? After the Khilafat there may be some other agitation for political progress. Is he to be kept out? German kultur seems to have spread after all to England.

An Old Story With a New Application.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The hearty send-off given to General Dyer at Jullundur the other day and the "Sanad" presented to him in recognition of his services at Jallianwala Bagh by the English ladies of the Punjab remind us of the story of Papabudhi and his father. Papabudhi had stolen Dharmabudhi's money and as the day of trial came nearer he got perplexed in divising means to prove his innocence. But no means would come out. At last however a plan struck his brain and he took hold of his father to come to his rescue. He begged of his father to get into the hollow of a tree under which the trial was to take place and to announce his innocence when the time would come for it. The father acted accordingly. But all the same, Papabudhi was at last found out and had to pay heavy penalty for all that he had done.

Municipal Satyagrahis.

"The Searchlight":—The Chandpur municipality presents a unique spectacle; the educated and the public-spirited among the voters have with one accord, kept back from the elections, with the result that a tailor, a grocer and a Kabuli money-lender have been elected unopposed. The trouble was about the official allocation of seats. A similar thing happened at Allahabad, the result being that the progress of the municipality was adversely affected. Chandpur will bear the same fate, not because the tailor and the grocer must necessarily fail, but because the absence of the educative element will be felt and will be against progress. Who suffers?—the rate-payers, for even the little opportunity to be of use to themselves is refused by the people. But they are prepared to suffer and protest.

TO WAKE UP A LAZY LIVER

FOR "LIVERISHNESS" CONSTIPATION, BILLIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DROWSLNESS, BAD COMPLEXION, ETC., TRY DRINKING BEFORE BREAKFAST A LITTLE COMMON ALKIA SALTRATES DISSOLVED IN HOT WATER. FEEL FIT AS A PRIZE FIGHTER ALL DAY.

When you sleep the heart immediately slows down and then the sluggish-moving blood deposits greasy and acidulus poisons—toxins—throughout the system. Next morning the blood flows more rapidly again, but cannot flush out all the impurities accumulated overnight. That means a clogged liver and constipation, "the beginning of all disease." So poisons are sucked into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. It saps the body's only reserves against disease. You have headache, and often ache all over. The toxins reach the brain, hence that tried languorous, don't-care feeling. Blemished and yellow complexion, sour-stomach, indigestion, furred tongue, bad taste and breath, feverness and despondency are other symptoms. Heart depressants, pain-deadening drugs and pills afford only temporary relief, and powerful cathartic medicines collect in the tissues. Calomel (Mercury) even attacks the bones.

You should thoroughly cleanse the whole system by washing out all the poisons in the morning. Then your body acts better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from chimney. Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, and take before breakfast and once after the noon or evening meal, a teaspoonful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of hot water. The before-breakfast dose promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from entire intestinal tract, leaving the way clear to receive properly digested food. The saltrated water also reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar in any quantity, and it never gripes. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. It is probably the greatest solvent and eliminant known to science, and its amazing curative properties will make you a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness.—C.N.H

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REVISED CONSTITUTION.

FINAL DRAFT.

A complete set of rules of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Reform Scheme has been issued. They are as follows:—

I. The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall consist of—

(1) the members of the Executive Council ex-officio;

(2) eighty-six elected members; and

(3) such number of members nominated by the Governor as, with the addition of the members of the Executive Council, shall amount to twenty-five; of the members so nominated—

(a) not more than sixteen may be officials, and

(b) five shall be non-official persons nominated to represent respectively the following classes or interests, namely:—

(i) the Anglo-Indian community;

(ii) the Indian Christian community;

(ii) the labouring classes;

(iv) classes which, in the opinion of the Governor, are depressed classes; and

(v) the cotton trade.

ELECTED NUMBERS.

II. The elected members shall be elected by the constituencies specified in Schdule I to these rules, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency, and the number, if any, of seats reserved for Mahratta, members (hereinafter in these rules referred to as reserved seats), shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

III. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Council if such person—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a member of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from this Court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be ineligible for election by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects:—

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the local Government in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION.

IV. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Council to represent—

(a) a Bombay City constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or on the electoral roll of a Bombay City constituency of the same communal decription; or

(b) a Manratta constituency, unless he is a Mahratta and unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency and he has resided in the constituency for a period of six months prior to the 1st day of January in the year in which the constituency is called upon to elect a member or members; provided that a candidate eligibie for election in any such constituency shall be eligible for election in another Mahratta constituency or in a non-Muhammadan constituency if the whole or part of such Mahratta or non-Muhammadan constituency is included in the same district as any part of the constituency in which he has soresided; or

(c) a non-Muhammadan constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency and he has resided in the constituency for a period of six months prior to the 1st day of January in the year in which the constituency is called upon to elect a member or members: provided that a candidate eligible for election in any such constituency shall be eligible for election in another non-Muhammadan or, if he is a Mahratta constituency if the whole or part of such non-Muhammadan or Mahratta constituency is included in the same district as any part of the constituency in which he has so resided; or

(d) any other genered constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency and he has resided in the constituency for a period of six months prior to the 1st day of January in the year in which the constituency is called upon to elect a member or members; provided that a candidate eligible for election in any such constituency shall be eligible for election in a constituency of the same communal description if the whole or part of either constituency is included in the same district; or

(e) a special constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(a) "general constituency" means a Mahratta, non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan or European constituency; and

(b) "special constituency" means a Landholders,' University, or Commerce and Industry constituency.

V. Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely:—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(d) is under 21 years of age;

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects:

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Council recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the local Government shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

VI. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(i) community,

(ii) residence, and

(iii) (a) occupation of a building, or

(b) assessment to income-tax, or

(c) receipt of a military pension, or

(d) the holding of land, or

(e) receipt of wages.

as are specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

VII. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registerd as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing for—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll;

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared;

(3) the publication of the roll in such manner and in such language as to give it wide publicity in the constituency to which it relates;

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred;

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections;

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be publisher;

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard;

and may make such regulations to provide for other matters incidental or ancillary to the preparation and revision of the roll as it may consider desirable. Such regulations may be made as to rolls generally or any class of rolls or any particular roll.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in such manner as the local Government may prescribe.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the local Government may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

VIII. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall, while so registered, be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

IX. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(23 On or before the date on which a candifidate is nominated the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person to be his agent for the election, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaraion has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

ELECTION.

X. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the local Government may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken:

Provided that, if a seat is reserved and of such candidates one only is a Mahratta, that candidate shall be declared to be elected, and a poll shall only be taken if any vacancy thereafter remains to be filled.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected, and the Governor shall, by a notification in the local official Gazette, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituencies concerned to elect members to fill these vacancies.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general and Landholders' constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) In plural-member constituencies every elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected, and shall be entitled to accumulate all of them upon one candidate or to distribute them amongst the candidates as he pleases.

(6) Votes shall be counted by the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(7) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given, to be elected:

Provided that, if a seat is reserved, the Returning Officer shall first declare to be elected the Mahratta candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given.

(8) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(9) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Council, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the local official Gazette.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

IX. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing for—

(1) the form and manner in, and the conditions on which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations;

(2) the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties;

(3 in the case of general and Landholders' constituencies, the division of the constituencies into polling areas in such manner as to give all electors such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances, and the appointment of polling stations for these areas;

(4) the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and the duties of such officers;

(5) the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll;

(6) the manner in which votes are to be given, and for special provision in this respect in the case of illiterate voters, or voters under physical or other disability;

(7) the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors;

(8) the scrutiny of votes;

(9) the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and for the inspection and production of such papers;

and may make such other regulations regarding the conduct of elections as it thinks fit.

(2) In the exercise of the foregoing power regulations may be made as to elections generally or any class of elections or in regard to constituencies generally or any class of constituency or any particular constitutency.

MULTIPLE ELECTION.

XII. (1) If any person is elected by a constituency of the Council and by a constituency of either chamber of the Indian legislature, the election of such person to the Council shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person.

(2) If any person is elected either by more than one constituency of the Council or by a constituency of the Council and a constituency of the Legislative Council of another Governor's province, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Council or the Secretaries to both Councils, as the case may be, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the local official Gazette, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(3) When any such choice has been made, the Governor shall call upon the constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(4) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (2) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

XIII. (1) No person shall be nominated to the Council who.—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a members of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for nomination by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the local Government in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

TERM OF OFFICE OF NOMINATED MEMBER.

XIV. (1) A nominated non official member shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor may, at the time of nomination, determine.

XV. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Council shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely:—

I, A. B. having been elected or nominated a member of this Council do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

VACATION OF SEAT.

XVI. (1) If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (a), (d), (e), (g) and (h) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rule (2) of rule III or of rule XIII, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule XV within such time as the Governor considers reasonable, the Governor shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by the notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

CASUAL VACANCIES.

XVII. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

XVIII. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the local Government may by order do any matter or thing which appears to it necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

XIX. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Council or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Council may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification:

Provided that, if the Governor thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Council would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Council, the Governor shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council.

XX. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

I.—LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES.

Bombay City (North), Non-Muhammadan Urban, Municipal wards A, C and D—3 (Reserved seat 1).

Bombay City (South), Non-Muhammadan Urban, Municipal wards B E F and G—3 (Reserved seat 1).

Karachi City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, The municipal district of Karachi, the cantonments of Karachi and Manora and the limits of the Karachi Port Trust—1.

Ahmedabad City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, The municipal district of Ahmedabad, the cantonment of Ahmedabad and the notified areas contiguous to the City of Ahmedabad—1.

Surat City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, The municipal district of Surat—1.

Sholapur City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, The municipal district of Sholapur—1.

Poona City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, The municipal district of Poona, the suburban municipal district of Poona, and the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee—1.

Ahmedabad District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, The District of Ahmedabad, excluding the municipal district of Ahmedabad and the Armedabad cantonment and notified areas contiguous to the City of Ahmedabad—2.

Broach District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Broach District—1

Kaira District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Kaira District 2.

Panch Mahals District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Panch Mahals District—1.

Surat District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Surat District, excluding the municipal district of Surat—2.

Thana District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Thana District—2 (Reserved seat 1).

Ahmednagar District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ahmednagar District—2 (Reserved seat 1).

East Khandesh District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, East Khandesh District—3.

Nasik District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Nasik District—2 (Reserved seat 1).

Poona District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Poona District, excluding the municipal district of Poona, the suburban municipal district of Poona and the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee—2 (Reserved seat 1).

Satara District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Satara District—3.

Belgaum District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Btlgaum District—2.

Bijapur District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Bijapur District—1.

Dharwar District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Dharwar District—2.

Kanara District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Kanara District—1.

Ratnagiri District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ratnagiri District—2 Reserved seat 1).

Eastern Sind, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Districts—1.

Western Sind, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts, excluding the municipal district of Karachi and the cantonment of Karachi and Manora and the Port Trust limits—1.

*Sholapur District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Sholapur District, excluding the municipal district of Sholapur—1.

*Kolaba District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Kolaba District—1.

*West Khandesh District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, West Khandesh District—1.

Bombay City (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Urban, The City of Bombay—2.

Karachi City (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Urban, The municipal district of Karachi and the cantonments of Karachi and Manora and the Port Trust limits—1.

Ahmedabad and Surat Cities (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Urban, The municipal districts of Ahmedabad and Surat and the cantonment of Ahmedabad and the contiguous notified areas—1.

Poona and Sholapur Cities (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Urban, The municipal districts of Poona Sholapur, the suburban municipal district of Poona and the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee—1.

The Northern Division (Muhammadan), Rural, The Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals ,Surat and Thana, excluding the municipal districts of Ahmedabad and Surat and the cantonment of Ahmedabad and the notified areas contiguous to Ahmedabad—3.

The Central Division (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The Districts of East and West Khandesh, Poona, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, excluding the municipal districts of Poona and Sholapur, the suburban municipal district of Poona and the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee—3.

The Southern Division (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Colaba and Ratnagiri—3.

Hyderabad District (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The District of Hyderabad—2.

Karachi District (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The District of Karachi, excluding the municipal district of Karachi and the cantonments of Karachi and Manora and the Karachi Port Trust limits—2.

Larkana District (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The District of Larkana—3.

Sukkur District (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The District of Sukkur—2.

Thar and Parkar (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The Districts of Thar and Parkar—2.

Nawabshah District (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The District of Nawabshah—1.

Upper Sind Frontier District (Muhammadan), Muhammadan Rural, The District of the Upper Sind Frontier—1.

Bombay City (European), European, The City of Bombay—1.

Presidency (European), European, The Prtsidency of Bombay (excluding the City of Bombay and Aden)—1.

Deccan Sardars, Landholders, (Non-territorial)—1.

Gujarat Sardars, Landholders (non-territorial) 1.

Jaghdars and Zamindars (Sind) non-territorial 1.

Bombay University 1.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce, 1.

Bombay Trades Association 1.

Bombay Millowners' Association 1.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association 1.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau 1.

II. In interpreting this Schedule references to a district, municipal district or cantonment shall be deemed to be references to the district, municipal district or cantonment as constituted for the time being under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Cantonments Act 1910, respectively.

III. No seat shall be deemed to be a reserved seat within the meaning of this Schedule for the purposes of any election if the constiuency is already represented by a Mahratta member or if there is no Maharatta candidate.

IV. The Sholapur District constituency shall, for the purposes of the general election to the first Council and of all bye-elections occurring during the continuance of that Council, be a Mahratta constituency, and the Kolaba District constituency shall be a Mahratta constituency for the purposes of the second Council and of all bye-elections occurring during the continuance of that Council, and the West Khandesh District constituency shall be a Mahratta constituency for the purposes of the

*Note.—The Sholapur District, the Kolaba District, and the West Khandesh District constituencies elect a Mahratta member to the first, second and third Councils respectively under part IV of this Schedule and to succeeding Councils in the same rotation.

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Bye-Election, Fort Ward.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

General Committee Meeting re. the Prince's Visit, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, General Meeting, Sardar Mansion, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

TAMHANE.—Mrs. Laxmibai N. revered Mother of Mr. Baburao alis V N. Tamhane, Proprietor, Indian Commercial Bureau, Bombay, at Thana on Wednesday the 5th instant of Pneumonia.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

One hundred and twenty-six deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Friday as against 217 on the corresponding day of last year and 113 on that of 1918. Three attacks and one death from plague, two attacks and one death from small-pox and one attack and three deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

"A FATAL ACCIDENT."

In the paragraph under the above heading appearing in the issue of "The Chronicle" dated the 5th instant, the late Mr. G. B. Bonell was described as an Assistant Manager of the Bombay Office of the Remington Typewriter Co. We are informed that Mr. Bonell had no connection with the Remington Typewriter Co., nor was he ever employed by it.

"EVEAYM, N'S" REVIEW LITERARY COMPETTIION.

The "Everyman's" Silver Shield for June, 1920, will be awarded to the competitor who sends in the best definition of a mother-in-law.

Competitions should not exceed three foolscap pages in length and should reach the Review Office, Kanara Press, Madras, on or before the 20th instant.

VERDI'S "IL TROVATORE."

SATURDAY'S TREMENDOUS RECEPTION

All roads seemed to lead to the Royal Opera House on Saturday where the Russian Grand Opera Company produced "Il Trovatore", one of the most familiar of all grand operas, and certainly amongst the very best composed by Guiseppe Verdi. There are four chief characters in "Il Trovatore"—Leonora, the admired of two men who are the Count de Luna and Manrico. The fourth character is Azucena, a gipsy, the daughter of a gipsy who had been already burned. Azucena had sworn revenge. The Count de Luna had been under the impression that one of his two children had been burnt by Azucena, for charred bones had been found. The old count's son, growing up, harried the gipsy woman who had a son, an adopted son, named Manrico. In reality, this Manrico was the child of the old count, and brother of the present Count de Luna. Manrico is in love with Leonora, and so is the Count de Luna, and in the end the Count de Luna captures Azucena and Manrico and condemns them to death. It is after the beheading of Manrico that Azucena tells the Count de Luna that the executed man is his own brother, and Azucena dies with the knowledge that the death of her own mother has been avenged.

There have been many great successes by the Russian Grand Opera Company perhaps some more musically successful than "Il Trovatore." No performance, however, has received such tumultous recognition from the public of Bombay. The theatre on Saturday was a very big one, and there were not many vacant seats in the Royal Opera House. Those people, whether in stalls or circle went wild with excitement, chiefly through the magnificent efforts of all the principals. Applause was extraordinarily hearty, and early in the opera, so pronounced was the verdict of a lively solo by Miss Gusieva that for once the traditions of grand opera were cast aside and a repetition absolutely demanded. Miss Gusieva acquiesced to the uproarious applause and actually did sing her solo again. Miss Gusieva has been ill for some little time, and perhaps the enforced rest has done her incalculable good. Such singing was a revelation to the people of Bombay. Then Miss Gusieva looked and acted the part of Leonora with a charm, and attention to detail which endeared it to everybody.

There was Miss Burskaya, also, in the character of Azucena, such a character. Where she studied the character, and where she obtained the ability to make herself look the old gipsy will be her own secret, but we feel certain that no dramatic character has approached that of Azucena in Bombay. It was a marvel, and her singing, too, was just as successful. Mr. Proebrajensky was the tenor, and his character of Manrico, although not so outstanding as those of the two ladies, in point of character, was a decided improvement on some of his efforts. His singing left very little to be desired, and in the turret duet with Leonora, the audience exerted themselves to such an extraordinary pitch that Miss Gusieva and Mr. Proebrajensky had to bow time and time again. So too, was Mr. Proebrajensky successful in his duet with Miss Burskaya while in the cell, as they were waiting for death. The well known duet "Home to our Mountains" was a great effort. The Count de Luna was Mr. Chrjianovsky, and he was heard to his very best advantage while he hit off the character of the Count with astonishing success.

"The Anvil Chorus", the beautiful invisible chorus work in the Miserere scene, the chorus of the guards of Ferrando, all supplied music of the highest quality, and there was force and power which may and may not have been heard to such advantage before. To Mr. Vasielieff and his orchestra belongs the highest praise, for they were largely contributory to so tremendous a success that "Il Trovatore" proved to be. At the fall of each curtain, the audience were not half-hearted with their applause, and at times one heard hearty cheers, and loud demands of "Bravo" and "Encore." Truly did the Russian Grand Opera Company supply a treat which will live in the memory of those fortunate enough to be present at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, for many a long day.

"THE NIGHT OF LOVE."

The second performance of "The Night of Love" was a decided improvement upon the first production, not in the matter of the performance, but in the matter of public support. It was just the sort of musical pot pourri which the audience liked in Sunday night. There was continual laughter. The dancing and the funny songs just tickled those present with wonderful effect, and all left the Opera House feeling that it was good to have a great big laugh. "The Night of Love" is not a grand opera, but it was a grand treat.

Micial and Personal.

Pandit Kanhya Lal, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, has been appointed to act as judge of the Allahabad High Court vice Sir P. C. Bannerjee proceeding on leave.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 10, 1920.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

It is understood that legislation is under contemplation to prolong the operation of the Rent Restriction Acts in Bombay for a further period. In August last year the life of the Acts was extended for two years from the date of the official termination of the War. This date has not yet been officially notified, in view, no doubt, of the delay in the conclusion of peace with Turkey. But, if the Treaty with Turkey is signed by the middle of next month—if it is signed—then the operation of the present Rent Acts will cease about the middle of 1922. It is idle to expect that in the course of the next two years Bombay will have provided itself with sufficient housing accommmodation for its teeming population or that there will be such a fall in prices and wages as will bring about a decline in rents. At the rate at which the authorities in charge of the housing operations are proceeding with their programme, we may expect to get effective relief not before 1930. Any relaxation of the control of rents, therefore, is unthinkable for a number of years. In this connection it would be profitable to note the legislative palliatives that are being adopted in Great Britain in the same direction. The committee, which was asked to report on the operation of the Rent Acts there, has recommended that the Acts should be extended for three years. It has also recommended that an increase of not more that 40 per cent. on pre-war rents, exclusive of rates, should be allowed—30 per cent. immediately and 10 per cent. after twelve months. At the same time, the Committee has suggested that the Courts should have power to prevent the increase of rents where it can be shown by the tenants that their incomes have not increased since 1914. The increase of rent is to be conditional on execution of necessary repairs within a prescribed period. It is not proposed to extend the Acts to business premises.

Since the Rent Act in Bombay has followed in the main the lines of English legislation, the principal suggestions of the English committee might be accepted by legislators in Bombay, of course, with some necessary modifications. As for the limit of increase in rent, the 40 per cent. on pre-war rates must appear to be too high for conditions in Bombay, for the income of tenants has not increased on the same scale as in England. The present 10 per cent. increase over the rents obtaining at the beginning of 1916 may be held to be a fair compensation for landlords for any increase in land values and depreciation of building materials. For the next five years at least, therefore, there would be little justification for any enhancement of rents. As the new buildings which have come into existence since 1916 have been left untouched by the existing legislation, it is necessary that these also should be brought within the purview of the proposed legislation. In their case, a not more than 5 per cent. increase should be permitted over the rents existing on, say, 1st January, 1918, and this restriction should be in force till at least 1925, though it may not be advisable to bring under similar control buildings which will come into existence during the next few years. We do not think it necessary to make any exception in the case of business premises, as has been done in England. In all cases involving increase of rent, the salutary provision that such increase shall be conditional on the execution of necessary repairs within a prescribed period, will, we hope, be embodied in the new legislation as has been recommended by the English Committee. Many of the Bombay landlords, at present, refuse to carry out the necessary repairs inasmuch as they cannot fleece the latter to their hearts' satisfaction, owing to the existing legislation. The helplessness of the tenants in this respect should be removed by a provision similar to that suggested in England.

But it is not merely in the direction of amending the Rents Act that there is need for legislation calculated to give relief to tenants from an evil the chief cause of which is the insufficiency of housing accommodation in Bombay. The housing scheme of the Government is still awaiting sanction and we do not know what legislative action may be necessary to give effect to it. But there are certain obvious directions in which the Legislature must move in order to secure a satisfactory solution of the housing problem. There is in the first place the imperative necessity of checking the reckless land speculation that is going on in the suburbs, on the proper development of which the safety of Bombay mainly depends. It was time Government took powers to themselves permitting only such transfers of land, both in the City and the suburbs, which allow the seller a reasonable increase over the market value of the lands at any period that may fixed as the starting point of the present "land boom" Another direction in which legislation is called for was indicated in a letter from Mr. E. W. Fritchley which we published the other day. And this is strictly to prohibit the starting of new trades in the City of Bombay, diverting all future industries to the large and unoccupied district between Kurla and Kalyan.

INDIANS AND MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

At the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation a debate of some importance took place on the appointment of an acting Executive Engineer for a term of five years. The Corporation had decided to go through the farce of inviting applications both in England and India, and Mr. W. D. Shepperd, a member of the India Council and at one time Municipal Commissioner, was asked to recommend suitable men after interviewing them, and the recommendations, together with the applications, were considered by a Committee of the Corporation who, by a majority, recommended the appointment of Mr. Roddan. It is a farce, and we use the word advisedly, to invite applications in India for we do not think many Indians have been appointed to high posts by this means, and even if any such appointments have been made by the Corporation, they have served as exceptions proving the rule. The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, who moved the adoption of the Committees' report appointing Mr. Roddan, after bringing forward some specious arguments in support of the motion, proceeded to say that one of the applicants, Mr. B. L. Dey—who had very high qualifications, was 28 years old and was practising as a consulting Engineer in London—was not what he represented himself to be, that is to say, he was not a Consulting Engineer to several of the Municipal Boards in England, and that the Corporation should not be taken in by such sham qualifications. We do not know on what grounds Mr. Sethna took it upon himself to say that this "prodigy", as he called Mr. Dey, had no consulting practice, because a war was going on and that there was nothing to consult about during those six years. Mr. Sethna was evidently confusing India for England and hence thought that because a war was going on in Europe, England was doing nothing else in the way of improving the sanitation or providing municipal amenities to the people. Mr. Sethna might remember that it was during war time that one of the most epoch-making measures—the Education Bill of Mr. Fisher—was introduced in Parliament, whereas in India every faddist for rigorous economy had had his way. Unless Mr. Sethna had some valid grounds for making a palpably unfair statement about a brilliant young Indian, one of whose crimes in Mr. Sethna's eyes is that he is only 28 and hence without any experience, he had no business to do so. We have examined the credentials of all the candidates to the post and we have no hesitation in saying that his qualifications are as good as those of his competitors, if not better. Mr. Sethna also seemed to be under the impression that "prodigies" were produced only in places outside India. We remember when the subject of the appointment of the Health Officer was being discussed in the Corporation Mr. Sethna trotted forth all his gibes to ridicule the claims of an Indian, whose qualifications on paper were equal to those of any of his competitors.

While we deprecate all racial distinctions, we think it is the duty of the Corporation to appoint an Indian, whenever his qualification are as good as those of any non-Indian candidates. But our Municipal Corporation is accustomed first of all to ransack the European and American continents, and only as a last resource does it turn to India to select an Indian. In the exuberance of his confidence Mr. Sethna informed an unenlightened Corporation that one of the chief qualifications of Mr. Roddan was that he was known to the present Executive Engineer! We have nothing to say against Mr. Mody's amendment for promoting Mr. Maughan an old servant of the Corporation, but if it is necessary to import an outsider the Corporation will only be stultifying itself if it fails in its duty of appreciating and encouraging Indian talent.

Notes of the Day.

Oath Against Oath.

Who is telling the truth, General Dyer or Sir Charles Monro? In his interview with the "Daily Mail", the hero of the brilliant exploit in Amritsar observed that "he was ordered to go, although he had not been told to resign his commission." By his account it was merely an order to quit the land, though the "Pioneer" announces departure through poor health. Now in reply to Mr. Spoor, Mr. Montagu stated that he was informed that Sir Charles Monro had directed General Dyer to resign his appointment as Brigade Commander. It is difficult to imagine a military officer resigning his appointment and retaining his commission. The question is whether General Dyer, for whom the "Englishman" overflows with admiration and gratitude, is receiving any salary. If it had been a clear case of dismissal, the General would have lost his salary and pension, but since the process has been camouflaged by contradictory versions, the status of General Dyer is a matter of confusion, not improbably designed. Mr. Montagu deprecated discussion before the publication of the Hunter Report, a position which must be aggravating to the volatile subject of the "Daily Mail" interview.

No Farce, Please.

Frankly, from the forecasts of the Hunter Committee Report, we may conclude that the majority has taken up the position indicated by their composition and conduct. The only item of condemnation appears to be "General Dyer's so-called crawling order." A nice line of reasoning seems to find favour with the majority. Mr. Gandhi's agitation led to passive resistance; which became open hostility; which developed into rioting "leading" to rebellion that might have "led" to revolution. The origin of official brutalities being so logically traced out, the Miles-Irving psychology of wreaking vengeance "on you and your children" is entirely eliminated. Topping all this, is the proposal that the Government of India ought to appear with a resolution on the whole subject. We gave the warning some time ago that the Government of India would wriggle out of all charges of association or apathy, by insisting on the role of impartial arbiters between the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the people. This is not as it should be. Could the Government of Lord Chelmsford be expected to admit the charge of supineness and blind acquiescence in circumstances that called for the humane control of the O'Dwyerian activities? Cooling time for British indignation, there has been in plenty, and the design of Imperial action would seem to justify the demand of an enquiry without any farcical element in it.

The Howl of Persecution.

Dyerites are breathing threatenings and slaughter against the "Times of India" for denouncing the calculated butchery of men and children at Jallianwalla. The "Civil and Military Gazette" is boiling with indignation against the "Times of India"; the "Englishman" has published a column of strafing epithets. The indignation is partly genuine and partly tactical. The smacking of lips in contemplation of Dyer's feast of blood is undoubtedly genuine; but there is also the consideration that General Dyer ought not to be "let down" by his countrymen in India. The "Englishman" presumes that the writer in the "Times of India" moves in the limited circle of English people who produce a Horniman or an Andrews. The supposition must, of course, cause a feeling of deep revulsion against the writer! What is the use of writing columns of abuse against a paper which refuses to class itself with massacre-wallahs? Let a few years pass and the comments of papers be recalled on the massacre; it will be found that the "Times" is regarded as worthy of more honour than the crowd that celebrated the Dyer function. It is better for Englishmen to err with an Andrews and a Fraser than be right with the "Englishman" breed. When a writer who condemns foul carnage is insulted, we should consider ourselves as still far from the days of racial harmony. Every Englishman who condones the Punjab atrocities, is an enemy of India.

Kieff and Odessa.

The report of the capture of Odessa from the Bolsheviks may prove to be as premature as the report about the fall of Kieff, but should both these cities have really been wrested from Bolshevik hands by the Ukrainians and Poles, the position of Soviet Russia will become critical, indeed, and Lenin and Trotsky will have their hands full to prevent the Moscow regime from collapsing. Even if the reports should prove untrue, the seriousness of the Polish-Ukrainian offensive will not be minimised by the Soviet chiefs, for we see them declaring that all Soviet Russia is in danger and issuing frantic appeals for mobilisation. But what is exactly behind the Polish offensive is difficult to make out. They have certainly encroached on territory beyond the frontiers set for them by the Peace Conference. The Poles, it is stated, are desirous of reverting to the legendary boundary of 1772, which runs a good hundred miles east of their present lines. But will the Allies and the United States tolerate the extension of Polish territory beyond the limits agreed upon at Versailles? The British Government have officially disclaimed any idea of favouring the illegitimate aspirations of the Poles. But unless the Allies jointly give Poland to understand that no permanent encroachment on genuinely Russian territory will be allowed, the Polish offensive may give rise to complications which may end in bitter and prolonged fighting in Russia, which it should the endeavour of the Allies to prevent. The Russian people, who have been torn and convulsed by civil war and anarchy since 1917, stand in the greatest need of peace. Renewal of turmoil, through the fresh complications, will mean not merely chaos in Russia but the end of all hope of peaceful reconstruction in Europe.

Radiance of New Era.

The Gazette of India announces that until further notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council, will during each year make a number of appointments of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India. In making these appointments the Secretary of State will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession. The Selection Committee for this year will probably sit in July, but Indians need not be jubilant about the prospect of admission on merit. Of 49 appointments this year, 17 have been reserved for Europeans. The remaining two will be Indians! The number two is probably chosen for enabling authorities to exercise political discretion and give the jobs to Hindus and Moslems each 50 per cent. of the Indian allotment. Are we not progressing?

The Moderates.

It is significant of the changing angle of vision of our friends of the "Moderate" school of politics, that they are discarding the attitude of aloofness and are seeking to carry on their propaganda not only outside but inside the political conferences that are being held in various places just now. Only a few die-hards of the ultra-Conservative type are holding out obstinately from all these political gatherings. They are welcome to do so, but we hope the vast majority of the "Moderate" following have come to realise the folly of cutting their own nose to spite the so-called Extremists. The fact is that their alarm about the impending wreck of the Reforms Scheme at the hands of the Extremists was a mere aberration of an excited brain and had no real basis in fact. Now that the Scheme is being put in operation and is encountering no violent opposition from any party, the occupation, so to say, of the alarmists among us is gone. We note that attempts are being made in some quarters to justify and prolong the existence of the Moderate organisation in opposition to the Indian National Congress. At the annual meeting of the Madras Liberal League held last week the plea for a separate organisation, was put forth in the report in the following words:

The difference between the Liberal and the Extremist schools of politicians which first manifested itself over the reforms shows no signs of healing. It is only too probable that the differences of outlook between the two parties will affect their views not merely in regard to the working of the reforms but with reference to other matters. The Liberal League must, therefore, continue to discharge its function of focussing and propagating the opinions of the Liberals on all important topics.

The Moderates are welcome to entertain views as to the suitability of the Reforms, which may not be accepted by the Nationalist school, but they would be extremely foolish if on that ground they cut themselves off from all contact and co-operation with the latter on all matters in which there is general agreement.

GUJRAT SABHA AND REFORMS.

SHOLAPUR RESOLUTION ACCEPTED

The Gujarat Sabha has passed the following resolution:—

"The Gujarat Sabha has taken note of the resolution passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Conference at its Sholapur sessions regarding the working of the Reforms and resolves that the said resolution be given effect to."

Lord Ronaldshay has received a letter from the Deputy Chairman, King George's Fund for Sailors stating the Duke of Connaught and members of the General Council appreciate the generous contributions of the people of Bengal to the King George's Fund for Sailors which totals to £26,540.

MR. HORNIMAN

WHEN HE WILL RETURN.

"MEN ON THE SPOT" TO DECIDE.

MR. MONTAGU'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 8.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Lunn, Mr. Montagu said that the Indian Government had stated that they did not consider Mr. Horniman's return to India would be compatible with public safety. He was content to leave it to the Indian Government and the Government of Bombay to decide when Mr. Horniman should be allowed to return.

FIGHTING AT FRANKFORT.

REDS DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

Brussels.—A message from Frankfort states that in fighting close to Duesseldorf between Reichswehr and Reds, the latter have been driven back leaving ten dead. One detachment was pursued and took refuge in the British zone. Duesseldorf is quiet, but disorders are feared. Reichswehr have occupied Elberfeld and Remscheid.

The Reds admit that they have fallen back from the new positions immediately west of Kieff. Meanwhile, the Poles are pressing attacks from the west, southwest and north. The Ukrainians point out that they have no intention of abandoning their independence or becoming a subject state to Poland.

GERMAN MILITARY STRENGTH,

EFFECTIVES EXCEED 644,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

The French Ministry of War states that the German military effectives exceed 644,000. This is interesting in view of the fact that an effective disarmament of Germany will be one of the principal subjects at the Spa Conference. In comparison the British Army effectives number 525,000 (exclusive of India) the French number 700,000 and the United States 316,000.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

NO EXTENSION TO ENGINEERS AND POSTMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

At a meeting to-day of the Labour Triple Alliance, namely, the Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers in London, it was decided to reject the proposal to extend the Triple Alliance to include engineers and postal workers. It was also decided to form a committee representing the Trade Union Congress to enquire into the dearness of living and to report to Government as soon as possible.

Reuter learns that the German Government has accepted the proposal to meet the Supreme Council at Spa.

Mr. Lloyd George is very much better and has gone to the sea-side for a few days to recuperate.

SINN FEIN "COURT-MARTIAL."

2 MEN "DEPORTED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 8.

Two men have been bound and taken from their homes at Kilbannon near Tuam by armed men and conveyed in motor cars to an unknown destination. It is stated that they disobeyed the decision of the Sinn Fein arbitration court in the local land dispute and have been imprisoned by the Sinn Fein court-martial.

INQUIRY ON LOSS OF TREVEAL

AUTHORITIES ACCUSED OF GROSS NEGLECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 8

At the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Treveal, which foundered near Falmouth in January homeward bound from Calcutta, the Chief Engineer gave evidence accusing the authorities of gross neglect causing the drowning of thirty-six men as the ship had been for twelve hours in communication with them before the end. The third officer, Donald, gave evidence that apparently there was no reply to their distress signals.

IN APPRECIATION OF WAR WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 9.

In view of the excellent work performed during the war H. M. the King has approved the prefix "Royal" before the designations of the Army Pay Department and the Army Service Corps.

MESPOT OIL FIELD.

ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

NEED FOR BRITISH ALLIANCE WITH FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., May 9.

Analysing the Mesopotamian oil situation "The Observer" declares that future efficiency of the Empire depends on oil for vehicles, ships and aviation, yet the Empire produces only two per cent. of the world's supplies. The vital need is for sane co-operation with other countries for ten years until the Mesopotamian field is developed. Therefore, we must have definite alliances with foreign enterprises on reciprocal terms. Our maximum security depends on the alliance of the Shell Company and the Royal Dutch Corporation which is an associated concern and which does not depend on any one part of the globe but draws from the Dutch East Indies, Mexico South America, Rumania and Egypt, while the Venezuelen field will soon begin to operate. Hence the only sane British policy for five years is to encourage Anglo-Dutch alliance, but it is preposterous to suggest that we should co-operate as before with foreign interests while shutting them out from the use of our fields. The development of Mesopotamia can best be done through an Anglo-Dutch alliance as direct Government exploitation is impossible. Experts are saying that private energy would double the output and as France is entitled to a large share of the oil yield a satisfactory and sensible settlement has been drawn up associating the Anglo-Persian Company and the Shell Group with the Dutch allies and France guaranteeing maximum commercial efficiency. Agreement has been approved by the petroleum controller, the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. The Empire has never been presented with wiser or Fairer bargain with which the French Government concurs. The only alternative is throwing Mesopotamia open to the new scramble for concessions which would risk the whole transport and air services of the Empire.

SIR ROBERT HORNE.

Incidentally "the Observer" notes that Mr. Lloyd George paying a tribute to Sir Robert Horne in this connection expressed the opinion that he was the ablest of all his colleagues.

THE FLAT RATE TAX.

HOW IT WILL BE APPLIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

Mr. Chamberlain has written to the Federation of the British Industries explaining that the proposed seven and sixpence flat rate will apply to the business now paying the Excess Profits Duty, but, if extended to all other businesses not paying the duty, because they were not making excess profits required, the flat rate would be five and sixpence. He expresses an opinion that the flat rate tax at either rate would have been regarded as impossible.

PROVISION IN FINANCE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., May 8.

The method of levying the new Corporation Profits Five Per Cent. Tax is explained in the Finance Bill which is now issued. It shows that where the profits are profits arising in the accounting period of twelve months, no tax will be chargeable on the first five hundred and proportionate allowance will be made in respect of a shorter accounting period. The profits will be the actual profits for the accounting period.

Deductions will be allowed in respect of the interest on the money borrowed for company's purposes, but will not be allowed in respect of any operation which has artificially reduced the amount taken as profits of the company. In the case of mutual trading concerns, the profits will include the surplus from the transactions with members. In case of life assurance company the profits allocated to the policy-holders will be apportioned between the profits of the company directly liable to assessment to tax and the profits not liable and deduction will be allowed of the amount apportioned to liable profits.

Fines not exceeding a hundred sterling and furthermore of ten daily after the conviction during the period of non-compliance may be imposed where the required information is not furnished to the Revenue Commissioners. A company entering fictitious transaction for the purpose of avoiding the tax will be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred sterling.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN JAPAN

DEALERS' STEP TO PREVENT IT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 8.

Osaka.—Owing to the financial crisis the leading wholesale houses dealing in cotton, silk and piece-goods are reducing their prices by fifty per cent. The weaving firms are suspending work in order to curtail production and prevent further fall in prices and a few weaving firms have closed down permanently. If the crisis is followed by a protracted depression, Japan will have to face for the first time serious unemployment which will aggravate the labour unrest.

TRUTH ABOUT DYER.

ASKED TO RESIGN BY C-IN-C.

HUNTER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"JUSTIFICATION OF MARTIAL LAW."

REPORTED ENDORSEMENT OF REBELLION THEORY.

"DAILY MAIL'S" FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

Replying to Mr. Spoor, Mr. Montagu stated that he was informed that General Sir Charles Monro had directed General Dyer to resign his appointment as Brigade Commander in India. The Imperial Government was now considering the whole matter. He hoped that full documents would be available for Parliament within a fortnight. He deprecated discussion before then.

Col. Wedgwood: If General Dyer is allowed to resign his commission, does that mean that he cannot be court-martialled?

Mr. Montagu replied that that was a very serious question, and it was very difficult to discuss, by question and answer, when no papers were before the House. He would answer all these questions when the papers were laid before the House. The papers would include the Hunter Report, evidence before the Committee, and the resolution by the Government of India, in regard to the matter. It was not proposed to publish the evidence taken *in camera*.

HUNTER COMMITTE REPORT

"DAILY MAIL'S" FORECAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 8.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a forecast of the Majority Report of the Hunter Committe. The paper says that the Report finds that the Amritsar disturbances were caused by Mr. Gandhi's agitation and that passive resistance rapidly became open hostility to the Government which caused serious rioting leading to a rebellion which might have led to a revolution. Hence the proclamation of the martial law was justified. It was not extended to larger areas and was not maintained longer than was necessary in view of the Afghan war. The report condemns General Dyer's so-called crawling order at Amritsar and also certain punishments and hopes that in the event of martial law being proclaimed in future certain civil control will be maintained.

The Minority Report, says the "Daily Mail," severely condemns General Dyer and criticises Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

"C. M. G" TO DYER'S AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
LAHORE, May 7.

In the course of a leading article headed "Bombay Bombast" the "C. M. Gazette" writes: The comments of the "Times of India" on the "Daily Mail's" interview with General Dyer reveal an extraordinary perversity even on the part of a newspaper that as we have already noted has shown itself inclined to confuse impartiality with expediency when touching on political matter. It may be admitted that General Dyer was exaggerating in saying that his action was approved by every Englishman in India but that hyperbole is excusable coming as it does from a man who has been so bitterly, unscriupulously and unfairly attacked. At the same time we cannot think that the "Times of India" moves in such a restricted circle that it really believes that the view of the majority of the English people on the subject is as it sets out in the pompous rhodomontade telegraphed from Bombay.

The paper adds: There are undoubtedly a few Englishman who are of opinion of the "Times of India". Others do not go so far but consider that General Dyer was unnecessasarily severe while at least an equal number deploring, as everybody must the loss of innocent life involved in the tragedy, consider that the ultra-severity of the action taken was justified by the smallness of the force at General Dyer's disposal and the extremely threatening nature of the situation with which he was faced and the fact that he had definitely proclaimed that any such meeting would be dispersed by fire without notice.

DYER-A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 7.

Commenting on General Dyer's statemen to the "Daily Mail," London, the "Zemindar" writes:—"When modern civilization holds up its hands in holy horror when the so-called Turkish atrocities are prevailing there, will it stand mute and dumb when one of its own exponents discredits it before the world by one of the worst butcheries which has staggered humanity. General Dyer is a disgrace to civilization. An agonized India cries for stern and unrelenting justice and it is for England to reestablish her reputation for impartial justice and fairplay."

DYER AND ENGLISHMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every one will admit that the comments of the "Times of India" on General Dyer's interview and those of the other Anglo Indian papers are as wide as the poles, and that the "Times" estimate of English opinion is hopelessly wrong. After all there are many "Englishmen" to support the worthless general!

Would Englishmen, individually or in bodies, representing officials, unofficials and missionaries write to the press and say to what side they belong? If missionaries follow the Rev. S. A. Fraser, they will be endearing themselves to the people of India. A manifesto signed by thousands of Englishmen will be the best rebuke to these worthless papers.—Yours, etc.

V. B. GOVANDE.

SEA POWER.

ESSENTIAL FOR SECURITY OF BRITISH EMPIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 9.

Speaking at Glasgow to-day on sea-power Admiral Beatty said it was as essential for the security and prosperity of the Empire as ever. The fleet at present in commission represented the minimum compatible with the superiority and supremacy on seas. Critics said that we must have ships which would disappear under surface one minute and be lost in clouds next minute. He dared say those critics were right but the time for such ships was not yet. He disagreed with the statement that the day of the capital ship was past. The capital ship was still the unit upon which the sea-power of the Empire was built. Nothing had been devised by critics outside a few windy paragraphs in newspapers to take the place of capital ships. The navy must continue to be a connecting link between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions.

PRAYER ROOMS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 9.

Presiding at a meeting of the Soldiers' Christian Association to-day Major-General Owen Hay said that all prayer rooms in India had now been placed by Government under the supervision of the Association who was furnishing and maintaining them. Three soldiers' homes had also been taken over in India. He hoped that the first results of the work in India would be that soldiers would remember that the native in India and Africa was watching him and that he would do nothing to stand in the way of the native becoming a Christian.

FRANCE AND SPA CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 8.

Paris.—Sauerwein, writing in the "Matin" declares that the first task of France at the Spa Conference should be to demand priority for the payment of indemnity in favour of reconstruction of the invaded territory. He adds that if the priority is not conceded to France the Government may prefer not to conclude the agreement but to rely on its own means of compelling Germany to pay.

M. Millerand in a covering letter to the Allied reply to the Hungarian Peace Delegation suggests that if any of the conditions of the Treaty are regarded as an injustice they should be submitted to the League of Nations. The reply allows ten days for the acceptance of the Treaty.

SENSATIONAL CONFESSION,

AMERICAN "BLUEBEARD'S" 24 WIVES OUT OF WHOM 5 MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., May 8.

A telegram from New York says that, Watson, America's so-called Bluebeard, has confessed to murdering five of the twenty-four women he married.

THE KHILAFAT.

THE MUSLIM CASE.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

(From our Special Representative.)
LONDON, May 6.

The Khilafat Delegation held a meeting on the 30th April at Milton Hall, Manchester. Mr. B. G. Horniman, presiding, in the unavoidable absence of a local chairman, said 250 million Hindoos and others were absolutely at one with the Mussulmans on this question. The Delegation demanded the integrity of the Khilafat, did not wish to set up Turkish domination over any people in the world against the principle of self-determination and also were prepared to repudiate any massacres that might have been committed and give guarantees to the minorities against oppression.

MR. MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali said the interests of the Mussulmans were not considered in the peace settlement, which nevertheless were of vital importance. Regarding Imperial settlement with Turkey, the least that was expected was a patient hearing of the national Delegation. Indian loyalty was strictly conditional on the Government respecting religious obligation. If there was no such respect, there was no loyalty possible. The first religious obligation of the Mussulmans was the preservation of the Khilafat personal centre, Islamic brotherhood, and, as long as the world relied on force, the Khalifa could not dispense with his temporal power. The irreducible minimum which the Mussulmans considered necessary was attainable only by the restoration of territorial status *quo ante bellum*.

Alleged Armenian Massacres.

Regarding the allegations of massacres in Armenia, the speaker sympathised with such Armenians as had really suffered, and agreed they should have a voice in their own Government; but to make allegations about the Turkish massacres without an impartial enquiry was unjust. India demanded an open international enquiry. If it was proved that the Turks dealt in murders, they should be punished, but only if the same law was applied to the Christians, Jews and Mussulmans. (Cheers.) England should not forget her own massacre at Amritsar. (Loud cheers.)

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain said the ferment in India, to-day, on the Khilafat question, represented the gravest, and the most widespread, crisis in living memory, and the Delegation had been sent to acquaint not only the Imperial Government, but the people of the United Kingdom with the realities of the situation. The manner in which the issue was solved would largely determine, for good or evil, the future attitude of seventy million Indian Muslims towards the British connection. Therefore it behoved the British electorate to realise the elements of the situation. The Muslim case rested upon the indefeasible religious obligation which could not be surrendered without the betrayal of faith. The movement was not sectional or sectarian. United India supported it. If the religious susceptibilities of the Mussulmans were trampled under foot, it would equally outrage Indian national conscience. If the principle of self-determination or any other decent or rational principle were applied to the settlement of the Turkish Peace, the result would be precisely what the Delegation asked for. The Muslim claim coincided [illegible] the conditions of enduring peace in [illegible]ear and Middle East.

Sordid Imperialism and Commercialism.

Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's pledge and President Wilson's twelfth point, Mr. Syud Hossain asked why now it was being sought to throw the principles and the promises overboard. Because imperialism and commercialism of a more sordid kind were in the ascendant? Now that the nightmare of the Armageddon was lifted from the soul of Europe, it was an open secret, that financiers, exploiters and concession hunters were the real actors behind the scenes at San Remo. Statesmen and Ministers were lending themselves at their behest to projects indefensible from the view-point of international morality; but regarding Jazirat-ul-Arab, finance would have to give way to faith.

The Mandates.

The original theory of mandates was the League of Nations, yet Mr. Lloyd George first talked of Great Britain "claiming" mandate for Mesopotamia, and, returning from San Remo, announced that Great Britain had "accepted" the mandate. The whole proceeding was farcical, amounting to Mr. Lloyd George bequeathing the mandate to himself, unless Viscount Curzon bequeathed it to him. (Laughter.) The Premier's statement that the Arabs wanted the British in Mesopotamia was more egotistical than true, delusion, if not invention. The accredited representative Amir Feisul declared the Arabs wanted no European encroachment on their independence.

"Sham Treaty."

The speaker cited the "Manchester Guardian's" statement that the discussion on the Turkish Peace at San Remo was unreal, because the Allies were seeking to settle the terms with a sham Government at Constantinople rather than the real Government of Mustafa Kemal. If the Constantinople Government was sham and ineffective it was due to the British occupation putting the Khalifa in duress. Let the British public realise the sham treaty would not help Great Britain in the long run. (Cheers.)

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu, supporting the Delegation, in an impassioned speech, said her views represented those of all her co-religionists. As a Hindoo she appealed the Christians for the preservation of Islam as a world force, because it was a simple Arab of the desert who had taught the world the first lesson in true Democracy, in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, who built up a wonderful edifice of culture, art and sciences. The world would be poorer if the Khilafat was disintegrated, and the sanctuaries of Islamic faith were exposed to vulgar greed, and imperialist exploitation.

MAULANA SULAIMAN.

Maulana Sulaiman, specially called upon by the audience, emphasised the Indian Islamic claim was for Freedom and Human Conscience. No Empire could exist for long on the negation of human freedom.

ARMENIAN COTERIE BUSY.

The Armenian coterie of hecklers excitedly and constantly interrupted, despite the Chairman's assurance regarding the opportunity for questions. When it was allowed they could not frame coherent questions, but indulged in abuse of the Turks. The contrast in the behaviour of the Delegation and the hecklers created in the audience a revulsion of feeling against the latter, particularly after the Delegation challenging an impartial enquiry. The Delegation was requested to visit Manchester again to address popular meetings.

LABOUR UNREST IN AHMEDABAD.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

(From our own Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, May 8.

The situation remains unchanged. Mr. Gandhi arrived here on the 5th and is busy ever since interviewing the spinners and mill-owners for settlement. Though the award could not be declared on the 1st May as formerly stipulated, Mr. Gandhi advised the spinners to go to work saying strike and arbitration could not go hand in hand. The men responded and we had to-day all mills working save one. Meanwhile, the negotiations were pushed forward. The final decision was to be arrived at by Thursday evening, but that could not be done and two days more were added to the period. Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai was able to come to terms with regard to his own mills before his departure to England. Some other mills too have followed his example. Below is the list of the mills who could come to satisfactory terms with labour:—(1) Calico Mill, (2) West Cotton Mill, (3) Old Manekchowk Mill, (4) Saraspur Mill, (5) Raipur Mill, (6) Gordhan Mill, (7) Jubilee Mill, (8) New Manekchowk Mill, (9) Gujarat Cotton Mill, (10) Edward Mill, (11) Hathising Mill, (12) Raikhad Mill. Other mill-owners seem difficult to be managed. The mill-owners are thus divided amongst themselves. Some have come to see the justice of the demand, while others remain self-sufficient and heap anathemas on the heads of the brother mill-owners, who, they think, have yielded to a labour threat.

Talks are heard of referring the case to a third impartial party and various names are suggested. Mr. Chatfield, the Collector, is out of question as his well-known sympathies for the just cause and straightforwardness are things too much for the mill-owners. Even the name of Sir George Barnes, the member for Industry on Imperial Executive Council is suggested. But the spinners are too apprehensive and fear some new device in the suggestions for postponing the final decision. It is rather difficult to find out a name which could inspire confidence both on the part of the labour and the capital.

It is a wonder that the capitalists find it impossible to accept the proposal for a ten hours day while an all-world proposal for an eight hours day is so vigorously put forward on all sides. The average cost to work a machine in Bombay with four men comes to Rs. 98 while it is far cheaper here being Rs. 54 with three men. So the increase proposed will in no way put the capitalists here to a greater expenditure. Meanwhile, the spinners are quiet at their places in response to Mr. Gandhi's advice. To-day it will finally be decided whether the spinners should continue on work or down their tools.

DOCK AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S STRIKE IN MARSEILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

Marseilles.—In consequence of the dismissal of three men, all employees of docks and warehouses have struck. The docks are closed. All steamship companies with the head branch establishments have completed the dismantling of ships, and have deposited the list of crews at the Naval Reservists Department.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

third Council and of all bye-elections occurring during the continuance of the third Council, and thereafter those constituencies shall, in the like rotation, be Mahratta constituencies for the purposes of elections to succeeding Councils.

SECHEDULE II.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

1. In this Schedule—

(a) "A European" means every person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(b) "holder" means a person lawfully in possession of land whether such possession is actual or not;

(c) "Publication of the electoral roll" means the first publication under these rules of the electoral roll for the time being under preparation;

(d) "Tenant" means a lessee whether holding under an instrument or under an oral agreement, and includes a mortgagee of a tenant's rights with possession.

GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES.

2. In a Mahratta or non-Mahomedan urban constituency every person shall be qualified as an elector who is neither a Mahomedan nor a European and who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence within the constituency or, in the case of a Bombay city constituency, within the limits of the said city or within the limits of the taluka of Salsette, or, in the case of any other urban constituency, within two miles of the boundary thereof, and who—

(a) On the 1st day of April aforesaid occupied, as owner or tenant, in such constituency, a house or building, or part of a house or building separately occupied, as a dwelling or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession,—

(i) Of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 120 in the case of a Bombay City constituency, and not less than Rs. 60 in the case of the Karachi city constituency, or

(ii) In any other urban constituency, where any tax is based on the annual rental value of houses or buildings, of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 36; or, if no tax so based is levied, of which the capital value was not less than Rs. 1,500; or

(b) Was assessed to income-tax in the financial year preceding that in which the publication of the electoral roll takes place; or

(c) Is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces; or

(d) In the case of a Bombay City constituency, is in receipt of a monthly wage of not less than Rs. 40 on account of employment as a manual worker in a textile factory which is situate within the City of Bombay and which is a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911; or

(e) On the 1st day of January next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, held a qualification in respect of land within the constituency which, if held within the nearest rural constituency, would qualify him as an elector for such constituency.

NON-MAHOMEDAN RURAL CONSTITUENCIES.

3. In a Mahratta or non-Mahomedan rural constituency every person shall be qualified as an elector who is neither a Mahomedan nor a European and who, on the 1st day of January next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence within the constituency or within a contiguous constituency of the same communal description, and who—

(a) (i) In the case of any constituency in Sind, on the 1st day of January aforesaid held in his own right or occupied as a permanent tenant or as a lessee from Government alienated or unalienated land in such constituency on which, in any one of the five revenue years preceding the publication of the electoral roll an assessment of not less than Rs. 16 land revenue in the Upper Sind Frontier constituency and of not less than Rs. 32 land revenue in any other constituency has been paid or would have been paid if the land had not been alienated, or

(ii) in the case of any other constituency, on the 1st day of January aforesaid held in his own right or occupied as a tenant in such constituency alienated or unalienated land assessed at or of the assessable value of not less than Rs. 16 land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri districts and not less than Rs. 32 land revenue elsewhere; or

(b) on the 1st day of January aforesaid was the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue amounting to Rs. 16 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri Districts and Rs. 32 elsewhere, leviable in respect of land so alienated and situate within the constituency, or was a khot or a sharer in a khoti village in the constituency or a sharer in a bhagdari or narvadari village in the constituency, responsible for the payment of Rs. 16 land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri Districts and Rs. 32 land revenue elsewhere; or

(c) was assessed to income-tax in the financial year preceding that in which the publication of the electoral roll takes place; or

(d) is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of his Majesty's regular forces; or

(e) in any municipal district, cantonment or notified area in the constituency, or the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, occupied, as owner or tenant, a house or building, or part of a house or building separately occupied, as a dwelling or for the purpose of any trade business or profession,—

(i) of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 36 in a constituency in Sind; or

(ii) in any other constituency, if in such municipal district, cantonment or notified area a tax is based on the annual rental value of houses or buildings, of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 24 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri Districts and not less than Rs. 36 elsewhere; or, if no tax so based is levied, of which the capital value was not less than Rs. 1,000 in the Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri Districts and not less than Rs. 1,500 elsewhere.

Explanation.—For the purposes of the residential qualification required by this paragraph Mahratta and non-Muhammadan constituencies shall be deemed to be constituencies of the same communal description.

4. In a Muhammadan urban constituency every person shall be qualified as an elector who is a Muhammadan and save in that respect has the qualification prescribed for an elector of a non-Muhammadan urban constituency.

5. In a Muhammadan rural constituency every person shall be qualified as an elector who is a Muhammadan and save in that respect has the qualification prescribed for an elector of a non-Muhammadan rural constituency.

EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCIES.

6. (1) In the Bombay City (European) constituency every person shall be qualified as an elector who is a European and save in that respect has the qualification prescribed for an elector of a Bombay City non-Muhammadan constituency.

(2) In the Presidency (European) constituency every person shall be qualified as an elector who is a European and who save in that respect has the qualification prescribed for an elector of a non-Muhammadan urban other than a Bombay City, constituency or of a non-Muhammadan rural constituency according as he has a place of residence within a non-Muhammadan urban or rural constituency.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

(Landholders' Constituencies.)

7. (1) In the constituency of the Deccan Sardars and Inamdars a person shall be qualified as an elector whose name is entered in the list for the time being in force under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, No. 2363, dated the 23rd July, 1867, or who, on the 1st day of January next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, was the sole alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue in the respect of an entire village situate within the constituency.

(2) In the constituency of the Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars a person shall be qualified as an elector whose name is entered in the list for the time being in force under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, No. 6265, dated the 21st September, 1909, or who, on the 1st day of January next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, was the sole alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue in respect of an entire village situate within the constituency.

(3) In the constituency of the Jagirdars and Zamindars (Sind) a person shall be qualified as an elector who is a jagirdar of the first or second class in Sind, or who in each of the three revenue years preceding the publication of the electoral roll has paid not less than Rs. 1,000 land revenue on land situate in any district in Sind.

UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY.

8. In the constituency of the Bombay University a person shall be qualified as an elector who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY CONSTITUENCIES.

9. In a Commerce and Industry constituency a person shall be qualified as an elector if his name is entered in the list of members, for the time being in force, of the association forming such constituency.

MISCELLANEOUS—JOINT FAMILIES.

10. Where any property is held or occupied or payment is made or received jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall, if the majority of the members thereof are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in rule V of these rules, be adopted as a unit for deciding whether under the provisions of this Schedule the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the manager of the family only shall be qualified as an elector in respect of such property or payment.

TRUSTEES.

11. No person holding or occupying any property or making or receiving any payment in a fiduciary capacity shall be qualified as an elector for any constituency in respect of such property or payment.

RENTAL AND CAPITAL VALUE.

12. The value of any machinery, furniture or equipment contained in, or situate upon, any house or building shall not be included in estimating the rental or capital value of such house or building.

SERVICE TENURE.

13. A person who occupies any dwelling-house, other than a military or police barrack, by virtue of any office, service or employment shall, if the dwelling-house is not inhabited by the person in whose service he is in such office, service or employment, be deemed to occupy the dwelling-house as a tenant.

UNASSESSED LAND.

14. The average rate of assessment of assessed land in a village or, if there is no such land in the village, the average rate of assessment on assessed land in the nearest village containing such land shall be taken as the rate for calculating the assessable value of unassessed land in such village.

REVENUE, ETC., RECORD CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

15. For the purpose of deciding any claim to be registered in respect of any assessment, payment of rent or land revenue, rental value, capital value or payment of income-tax, an entry in any revenue record or in the record of any municipal district or cantonment or notified area or in the records of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, stating the amount of such assessment, payment or value, shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such assessment, payment or value.

LABOUR TROUBLE

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

SPREADING TO TRAFFIC STAFF.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 7.

The N. W. Railway strike is now spreading to the traffic staff and more men are daily joining the strikers. The Indian guards, the booking clerks of Lahore Station, the clerks of the Audit Section of the Examiner's office, and several porters and signallers struck work yesterday. Some of the European guards have also come out and joined the strikers. The total number of strikers is about 15,000.

The following press note has been issued by the Agent of North Western Railway, under date the 7th May:—

"A certain number of clerks of the Audit department went on strike yesterday. A good proportion, however, stayed at work and a few returned to-day. The men of the printing press at Moghalpura, who were reported to be ready to strike on Wednesday, went out to-day at 1 o'clock. About 300 men of the Engineering Department left work this morning."

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 7.

Another official statement has been issued by the railway authorities to-day giving further details of the origin of strike in the carriage shops of the N. W. Railway. According to this statement the trouble in the carriage shops in the N. W. Railway arose from a request made on Thursday April 15th by the foreman of the T. R. Line (where light wagons are done) to the Assistant Works Superintendent for more men in order to expedite the output of wagon repair work. It was decided that some men could be spared from vacuum brake shop instead of taking on new men temporarily. At that time, the foreman of the vacuum brake shop was on leave and a foreman of another shop was in temporary charge. It was first suggested that the men should be taken from one gang which was in strength but after discussion with mistries it was decided to take men from various gangs and finally four Mahomedans, 2 Hindus and 1 Sikh were selected from various gangs. There were no objections at the time. One of the men who was selected however represented, later on, that he had been 30 years in that particular shop and did not want to go. As this was quite a reasonable request it was granted and another man was selected in his place. On Friday the 19th the men were taken over to the T. R. line and it is understood that they worked there that day. A report was, however, received on the morning of the 17th, that none of the seven men had turned up. They were found in the vacuum brake shop and when questioned by the foreman they refused to be transferred. The foreman in temporary charge handed over his charge on Monday the 19th and on that day they were interviewed by the new foreman and the Assistant Works Superintendent and still refused to go to the T. R. line, as they said they had been appointed to the vacuum brake shop and would work nowhere else even though, as previously explained, it might well have happened that they would be put to exactly the same kind of work in a different part of the shops. There was a certain delay in giving the final decision on the question due to the change of foreman and it was on Wednesday the 21st April that they were told that, unless they agreed to do as they were ordered, they would be dismissed and they were dismissed on Thursday morning for refusing to work on the T. R. Line.

"From the above facts it will be seen", proceeds the official statement, "that no arbitrary orders were issued and that every effort was made to be fair to the men in the vacuum brake shop as a whole and to particular cases such as the man who had worked for 30 years in the shop and so did not want to leave, but as already stated it is absolutely essential that discipline must be maintained and the issue at stake in this case is the right of the management to transfer men from one part of the shops to another to improve the working, and outturn of the shops. Other issues which have been raised after the men truck work cannot be decided until the men return unconditionally to work but all men may be sure that once they start working any question they bring forward will be sympathetically dealt with."

ULTIMATUM OF LUDHIANA BRANCH.

The Ludhiana Branch of the North Western Railway Association has sent the following telegram to Lt. Governor and other railway officials on 6th May:—"Demands of the Association be fulfilled within twenty-four hours. Otherwise will leave work on expiry."

STRIKE OF AUDIT CLERKS.

CHIEF AUDITOR'S ULTIMATUM.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 8.

Mr. Goyder, Chief Auditor, N. W. Ry. has issued the following statement:—Regarding the strike of Audit office clerks, it mus be noted that the prospects of clerks in my office under the new scales of pay sanctioned are distinctly good and so far as I have been able to ascertain at present provide a considerable immediate increase of pay. A large number of my clerks in spite of these advantages and my personal assurances that I have their interests at heart and will deal personally with all hard cases, have left my office and are not present at their work. I am prepared to believe that they have thoughtlessly followed the present strike movement and that on reflection they regret their hasty action. They will, therefore, be allowed until May 10th to reconsider their position and any of my clerks who are now absent and who decide to resume work unconditionally on Monday morning will be allowed to do so. It is my duty to point out to my clerks that they are members of the Finance Department and have no part or lot in any railway organisation and I can hardly bring myself to believe that they can seriously support the original cause of this strike movement which is the refusal to work and the consequent dismissal of seven men who declined to work in a shop where they were required and claimed the right to continue work in a shop where their services were no longer required. If my clerks are not back at work on Monday morning I shall be compelled to offer the appointments to outsiders who apply to me and I must warn all concerned that any appointment so given will be filled permanently and will be lost to the present holders thereof.

LAHORE STRIKE.

HOW TO END!

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 8.

An informal meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates and prominent citizens of Lahore was held this morning at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner to discuss the present strike situation in Lahore and the steps to be taken to bring the trike to a conclusion. After discussion it was decided that a recommendation should be made to the Government that a small Committee should be formed to assemble as soon as possible to enquire into the cause of the strike. The Committee should take uch evidence as may be necessary to ascertain the cause of the strike and make recommendations to the Government as to the steps to be taken to remedy the existing situation.

The N. W. Railway strike continues and the situation is unchanged. The move of the Public Government to Simla has been ndefinitely postponed owing to the strike.

MR. LAJPATRAI ON STRIKE SITUATION

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 8.

In the course of a letter to the Press, Lala Lajpat Rai reiterates his disapproval of the strike by the printing staff of the "C. M. Gazette" and certain other presses in Lahore. Referring to the Railway strike Mr. Lajpatrai recognises the principle for which the Railway employees are fighting and characterises it as a principle deserving of the fullest sympathy of the public and appeals to the Lieut.-Governor to follow the example of the Governor of Bombay and intervene. He repeats his suggestion for the appointment of a conciliation board representative of both sides to settle the disputes.

PRESS STRIKES SPREADING.

The strike in the "C. M. Gazette" press continues and the men are still out. Work has ceased at several other printing presses of Lahore including the "Mufid-I-Am" press of Rai Bahadur Mohanlal and the men of those presses have also joined the strikers.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA (MADRAS), May 7.

The cotton mills in Madura, numbering two, are not working from to-day. When the mills opened for work to-day, many mill-hands were absent on which the management locked out the small number of men that presented themselves for work.

BEAWAR MILLS STRIKE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MANAGERS.

(Associated Press.)

BEAWAR, May 7.

A correspondent wires;—The Krishna and Edward Mills strike continues, to-day being 25th day. On behalf of the labourers an appeal has been sent to the Commissioner, Ajmere for protection against the high-handed action of the mill managers and alleging that so far five labourers have been beaten and one of them severely for not resuming work and that two men are being kept against their will in the mill compound. Some 30 to 40 labourers were imported from Delhi by the Krishna mills to work. They all left after three days on the ground that the wages were not given as promised at the time of the recruitment. Secondly they wanted that the strikers should be also taken to work on their terms. Another batch of 30 labourers was imported from Amritsar, who also have refused to work on the same grounds as those of the Delhi men. The mill managers are detaining 24 men against their will in the mill compound demanding that the labourers shall refund the railway fare paid to them while the labourers demand their return railway fare to Amritsar, together with compensation for the loss they have sustained by coming here.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

(Associated Press.)
(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Mr. Gandhi announced the failure of negotiations with Mr. Mangaldas to a meeting of all spinners this evening. The spinners of the Mangaldas group of mills are advised to strike work from to-morrow, others to remain on duty. The strikers are advised to keep to their homes and not visit the mill area and create disturbance. Pamphlets with detailed instructions will be issued every morning and meetings of strikers held every evening during the strike period.

CALCUTTA SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Municipal sweepers' strike, which was confined to a few wards in the northernmost quarters of the town on Wednesday, extended to the whole of the northern town up to Dhurmtollah Street on Friday morning. In the southern quarter, the sardars somehow managed sweeping work. Of the 6,000 sweepers employed by the Corporation some 5,000 are on strike. The scavengers, street and drain flushers, manhole boys, and brushmen are willing to work, but have been terrorised by the sweepers into making common cause with them. On Friday morning, the driver of a scavengar cart was mobbed and seriously injured and two other cartmen were also assaulted in lower Circular Road near the Campbell Hospital. Last year's strike was ended by a general raising of the wages from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 and the sweepers have been made to believe that the chairman had sanctioned a further increment of Rs. 2 per head but that the office babus were withholding and misappropriating the money.

A Sweepers' meeting was held on Friday morning at the Tangra Bridge but the men could not agree whether they should demand an increment of Rs 2 or Rs. 4.

KHILAFAT PROPOGANDA.

APPLICATION BEHALF OF MR. HAMID AHMED REJECTED.

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

In connection with the Khilafat propaganda case the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali filed an application in the Allahabad High Court against the order of the District Magistrate of Allahabad, ordering Mr. Hamid Ahmed under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, to enter into a personal bond of Rs. 500 with two sureties of Rs. 250 each, for his good behaviour for a period of one year or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Hamid Ahmed refused to comply with the Magistrate's order and was sent to jail.

Replying to Mr. Raza Ali's arguments, Mr. Justice Walsh said the accused had stated it was the determination of the British Government to crush Turkey on religious grounds as she was the stronghold of Islam. Any statement more wicked, more inflammatory and more dangerous is impossible to make in a place like India and whoever made that sort of speech ought to be muzzled.

Mr. Raza Ali: The Archbishop of Canterbury started a campaign against Turkey.

Mr. Justice Walsh: When the Archbishop of Canterbury makes a speech of that kind at Katra, it will be time to deal with him.

His Lordship rejected the application.

MR. HORNIMAN'S FUTURE.

"MEMBER FOR INDIA."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Sanj Vartman" deserves the best thanks of the country for most valuable suggestion it has made with regard to Mr. Horniman's entry into the House of Commons as a Member for India. There is no better man to-day to represent India in Parliament than this fearless publicist. It is for the Indians now to act up to the suggestion without any loss of time. Mr. Nagindas A. Adatia has already come forth with £50. Many more are sure to follow, but is not the All-India Congress Committee going to take up the question in hand? They have ample funds, one understands, and it will be quite in the fitness of things for that representative body to bestir itself in the matter promptly. Thereby India will be helping Mr. Horniman as well as herself, and Providence is sure to come to her help in the near future.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

VELKAR-JAVAKAR WEDDING.

The marriage of Dr. M. B. Velkar with Miss Krishna Jayakar, daughter of the late Dr. Vishvasrao Ballaji Jayakar, took place on Saturday, the 8th instant, before a very large and distinguished gathering, several members of the different local Branches of the Home Rule Leagues, of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and of other leading Associations, being present. Dr. A. V. Velkar and Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, respectively representing the bridegroom's and bride's sides, received the guests with immense cordiality. The bridal pair received a number of costly and handsome presents. Refreshments were served to the guests before they took their departure. The Young Men's Education Society's Boy Scouts of which Dr. M. B. Velkar, is the Commissioner, in their smart uniforms, had been drawn up in the 'mandap' as a Guard of Honour. Dr. Velkar has received many telegrams of congratulation from different parts of India.

MORADABAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT

ASST. STATION MASTER TO BE PROSECUTED.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

A press communique states that 40 persons were killed in the Moradabad railway accident and that as result of the finding of the Committee of Enquiry, the Agent had directed the prosecution of the Assistant Station Master of Newa Nawada. Steps have been taken by the Railway authorities to recompense promptly and generously all those who have suffered injury or loss.

ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR OF SOME EURASIANS.

COMPLAINT BY INDIAN BARRISTERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 8.

A complaint under sections 323 and 504 of the I.P.C. has been lodged by two Indian barristers of the Lahore High Court against four persons whom the complainants allege to be Eurasians or Anglo-Indians and whose names and addresses the complainants have not been able to obtain so far, for causing simple hurt and using abusive language in Lawrence Gardens on May 5th. The District Magistrate has handed over the case to the police for enquiry and investigation under section 202 Criminal Procedure Code

Referring to a complaint lodged by two Indian barristers of the Lahore High Court against four Eurasians whose names are unknown under sections 323 and 504 I.P.C. the "C. and M. Gazette" in the course of a leaderette writes:—We think our readers will agree that it is incumbent on those against whom the complaint is made, immediately to reveal their identity. While not expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, we may say that we consider that the possibility of such a complaint having to be made is very regrettable.

INDIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE

THE GREAT NEED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Addressing a public meeting on the present situation this evening Dr Rabindra Nath Tagore said that all great nations who had achieved political efficiency had full freedom to create their own political machinery and in the process they went through a series of mishaps and mistakes. Thus their political organization was made according to the growth of their political life. But, unfortunately for India, their political pair of shoes were given to them to which they had to adopt the political feet and what was worse they were not given the freedom to alter them to suit their conditions. He, therefore, advised young men not to waste their energy in merely turning the wheels of borrowed machinery according to borrowed regulations and rules but to use their own mind and make their own sacrifice to create the new age.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

SIR FAZULBHOY TO REPRESENT INDIA

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

It is understood that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy is to be one of the non-official delegates to represent India at the forthcoming Inter-Allies Financial Relations Conference to be held at Brussels.

BREACH ON E. B. RY.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, May 8.

The D.T.S., Chittagong, wires:—The 144 abutments of bridge at mile 268/17 between Damchara and Katlichara on the Eastern Bengal Railway were washed away on the afternoon of 7th. Transhipment is going on. Through running will be resumed on the 9th.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 9.

A western disturbance has caused a few light falls of rain in Kashmir. There has also been local rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji, Sibsagar one and a half inches; Tezpur a half.

Forecast:—Some dust and thunderstorms in the Punjab and Rajputana.

TENDERS FOR GOLD BULLION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Of tenders offered for gold bullion at the 15th sale held on the 5th instant, all tenders at Rs. 20-13-3 per tola and above have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 1,365,850 and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 21-3-2 per tola. At the next sale 1,250,000 tolas will be offered and tenders will be received up to noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.

LATE MR. RAMANUJAM.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Club, Bombay, a public meeting of South Indians was held on Sunday at 9 a.m., when a resolution of condolence was passed at the demise of Mr. S. Ramanujam, F.R.S., the Mathematics Prodigy.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS.

REPRESENTATION TO LORD MILNER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Col. Amery stated that Lord Milner had received representations in favour of granting the Indians in East Africa elective representation similarly to the Europeans, including woman suffrage.

PRINCE IN NEW ZEALAND

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

Wellington.—The Prince of Wales to-day proceeded through wildly enthusiastic crowds to the Parliament House, where he was welcomed by a distinguished gathering headed by the Governor-General and the Premier. The Prince, responding to the eloquent welcome by Mr. Massey, referred in glowing terms to the services rendered by the New Zealanders during the war. He added that industrial unrest was natural, but it would only result in good if they adhered to the British traditions of steadiness, fairness and commonsense.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS RIPE FOR REVOLT.

PROSPECT OF POLISH-UKRAINIAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 8.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that according to the latest reports the Russian peasants are ripe for revolt against the Moscow Soviet and would enthusiastically co-operate with the army of the real liberators. Consequently, the Polish-Ukrainian offensive may ultimately end the Bolshevik regime in Russia.

Petlura, the leader of the Ukraine, was originally a schoolmaster and first came into prominence when he formed an army in opposition to German domination in 1918. Subsequently at the time of Denikin's failure in the Ukraine which was due to his refusal to recognise her independence. Petlura accepted Bolshevik help to drive Denikin out. He was then faced with the task of driving the Reds out. In this connection Petlura in November 1919 secretly negotiated a compact with Pilsudski and the winter was used in preparations for the Spring offensive.

Some well-informed people had emphasised for two years that the only hope of defeating Bolshevism was by Polish-Ukrainian coalition. On the first day of the offensive the Bolshevik Army, which was defeated, consisted of thirty-eight infantry and seventeen cavalry divisions. The Reds lost nearly all their artillery, whereupon Moscow sent an imploring wireless to Warsaw for the resumption of the peace negotiations, which it had cynically broken off

BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA.

"FREE TO REPRESENT GRIEVANCES THROUGH USUAL CHANNELS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Perkins with regard to grievances among the British civil and military officers in the services in India, Mr. Montagu stated that the officers who considered their interests were adversely affected even after improvements had been made, would be free to represent their cases through the usual channels.

MR. MONTAGU TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

Replying to Sir H. Nield with regard to the increase of pensions for the officers of the Civil Service, who retired before July 23rd, 1913, Mr. Montagu stated that he had consented to receive a deputation concerning the matter soon.

OPIUM BILL.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT AND EXPORT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 8.

The Opium Bill, which Mr. Shortt introduced into the Commons on the 4th instant prohibits the importation and exportation of raw opium except by licence through the approved ports. It prohibits the importation and exportation of prepared opium and penalises manufacture, sale, possession and use of it. It also prohibits the importation and exportation except by licence of medical opium, morphine, cocaine eogonine and heroin under the penalty of a fine not exceeding two hundred sterling or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

BOLSHEVISM IN CHINA.

NO GREAT HEADWAY POSSIBLE

SIR JOHN JORDAN INTERVIEWED.

REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 9.

Sir John Jordan, former British Minister in Peking, interviewed on his arrival in London, expressed the opinion that Bolshevism would not make a great headway in China as the land laws were good, the peasants holding land direct from the State. China looked to England and the United States for general guidance and Britain and America required a strong organised China which would be the world's commercial asset now that the war was over.

China was noteworthy for strong public opinion but needed guidance. Forty years ago there was one newspaper in China; now there were hundreds. The most powerful man in China was Tuanchiji, one of Yuanshihkai's generals. He was the man behind the scenes.

Sir John Jordan related one of the most remarkable Romances in history. The deposed Boy Emperor Puyi who came to the Throne at the age of two in 1908, became a prisoner in the Central Palace when the revolution broke out in 1911 and has never left it since. He has an English tutor, Mr. Johnston, who in 1918 was administering the Government of Weihaiwei. Puyi is strong and well-built and a bright diligent boy, keen on English studies. He is tended by the Imperial eunuchs and old women, but is greatly interested in the outer world. The Republic has undertaken the responsibility of bringing him up and the relations between the republic and the Palace are very friendly. Puyi is engaged to the daughter of Hsushihchang, the President, and thus the deposed monarch is marrying into the family of his Republican successor. The girl is being educated in the United States and Puyi has never seen her. The Chinese are very keen aviators and make exceptional fliers, having no nerves.

ENDING HOSTILITIES IN CRIMEA

TOHITCHERIN AGREES TO LORD CURZON'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 10 a.m. May 9.

A Moscow wireless message states that Tohitcherin has agreed to the proposal of Lord Curzon to negotiate with General Wrangel and the British officers for the purpose of ending hostilities in Crimea and also to take into consideration the British interests in the Caucasus. The Soviet Government has offered immediately to negotiate for peace with the Caucasian states.

LIBERAL PARTY'S INDEPENDENCE.

NATIONAL FEDERATION'S RESOLUTION.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 10 a.m. May 9.

A meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Leamington to-day passed a resolution in favour of the independence of the Liberal Party. There was much disorder as a result of which the Coalition Liberals headed by the Attorney-General left the hall.

OUT FOR OIL.

CRITICISM OF FINANCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 9.

The "Times" says:—Financiers severely criticise the negotiations which are believed to be nearing completion for the transfer of Mesopotamian oilfields which are reported to contain as much oil as the United States to a new company controlled by the Royal Dutch and Shell group. It is understood that it is proposed that Britain shall be entitled to approve the appointment of the directors of new company but that there shall be no further benefit to Britain. It is doubtful whether public opinion will sanction the granting of monopoly in Mesopotamian oilfield to a company, sixty per cent of whose profits would presumably go to Holland. It is now impossible to recognise the pre war arrangement between Turkey, German banks, Royal Dutch and Shell Group and Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the right to exploit oil in Mesopotamia. It is suggested that the Government should carry out geological survey in Mesopotamia and then divide the oilfield into a few large areas for the development by British companies. It is estimated that ten millions sterling would be required to develop the Mesopotamian field and that it would be five years before oil was produced.

SUNDERLAND BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 9.

The following is the result of the bye-election at Sunderland:—

Sir Hamar Greenwood (Coalition Liberal)	22,813
Doctor V. H. Rutherford (Labour)	14,379
Howe (Independent Liberal)	5,065

SENSATION IN PARIS.

EXTREMIST LEADER LORIOT ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 8.

Paris.—The Extremist leader Loriot has been arrested on a charge of plotting against the safety of the State. Loriot was recently appointed Soviet representative in the west.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

KEMPTON JUBILEE HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 8.

The following are the probable starters with jockeys for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap to be run on May 8th:—

Arion	F. Templeman.
King John	A. Smith.
Grand Fleet	Whalley.
Planet	Evans.
Manilardo	Childs.
Tangiers	Hulme.
Rizzio	Donoghue.
African Star	W. Balding.
Perion	Shatwell.
Clarion	Lane.
Foliosus	Maiden.
Ugly Duckling	Spear.
Fancyman	Garnett.
Monteith	Flanagan.
Palestrina	A. Balding.
Glaciale	A. Smythe.
Trespasser	Weston.
Spearwort	J. Leach.

The following are the doubtful starters:—

Chuette	E. Wheatley.
Roideur	

Chuette and Roideur previously given as doubtful starters are now given as probables.

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 9.

Jubilee Handicap Betting:—5/1 against King John; 7/1 Manilanddo; 10/1 Ugly Duckling; 100/9 Monteith, 100/8 African Star; 100/7 Perion; 100/6 Grand Fleet and Tangiers; 20/1 Clarion; 22/1 Arion; 25/1 Fancyman.

CRICKET.

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 9.

At Oxford Warwickshire beat Oxford University by 36 runs.

BOXING.

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 9.

Boston.—Johnny Wilson has won the World's Middleweight Boxing Championship being awarded the decision over Mike O'Dowd in a twelve round contest.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVANTS

PETITION NOT RECEIVED BY MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 8.

In reply to Sir Joynson Hicks, Mr. Montagu said he had not received petitions from the civil servants of Madras sent through the Madras Government in May 1919. He promised to inquire into the matter.

INDUSTRIAL TRIPLE ALLIANCE

SUB-COMMITTEE CONSIDERS APPLICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd 1-30 p.m. May 8.

The Sub-Committee of the Industrial Triple Alliance is considering the applications for membership from engineers, and postal workers. It is pointed out that the decision will be a momentous one and opinion is sharply divided. Hitherto experience has shown that it is very difficult to get joint action even from the three sections of the Alliance.

PELESTINE GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

The Zionist leader Weizman states that the Government of Palestine will be administered by a High Commissioner and Council, until popular representation can be introduced. The new civil administration will begin about six weeks hence.

DISBANDMENT OF GERMAN MILITARY AIR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 9.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that German military air services will be disbanded to-day in accordance with Peace Treaty. The "Taeglische Rundschau" states that the Entente intends to destroy all aerodromes and flying establishments leaving only one hangar and one aeroplane factory which will be used for international air service.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

REGISTRATION BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

The House of Commons, to-day, by 117 votes to 9, passed the second reading of the Bill providing for the registration, at the time of birth, of the alleged father of an illegitimate child. The former will be required to confirm or disprove his paternity and, in the former case, he will be required to submit offer for the cost of maintenance of the child, which will be duly embodied in the order. The father may also be ordered, before the birth of the child, to support the mother until and including confinement. The maximum affiliation order is fixed at forty shillings a week.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, introducing the Bill, said that the infantile mortality among illegitimate children was 201 per thousand, compared with 90 per thousand children born in wedlock.

The Home Secretary objected to the Bill. He said that Government hoped to establish a Committee to consider the legalised adoption in Great Britain.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report dated May 6th, says:—The Indian demand has been less active. China rates have not encouraged purchases. On the contrary, continental selling has been less in evidence possibly being retarded by French labour troubles and falling prices. There is not yet much reason to anticipate permanent improvement of tone. Large amounts of melted coin undoubtedly await realisation, and it is, therefore, probable that the sales will be resumed in due course.

ANGLO-PERSIAN MILITARY COMMISSION.

FULL REPORT NOT YET RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 8.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Harmsworth said that the full report of the Anglo-Persian Military Commission had not yet been received and therefore no statement could yet be made as regards the future action. Persia would not refund the Indian Government's expenditure on the South Persian Rifles

DANISH TROOPS IN NORTH SLESVIG.

WAR VETERANS' WARM WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 8.

Copenhagen.—Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed on the entry of the Danish troops into North Slesvig. The whole population including the veterans of the war of 1864 turned out to welcome them. The Colonel warmly greeted the British troops drawn up to receive them and the German tricolour was ceremoniously hauled down

DIRECT TAXATION.

APPROXIMATE FIGURES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lyle asked for per capita percentage of direct taxation in April 1914 and April 1920 respectively in Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States.

The Chancellor gave the following approximate figures, the currency being converted at par:—

Britain:—The average amount of direct taxes per head in 1914 thirty-one shillings and in 1920 three hundred and three shillings.

France:—December 1913 thirteen and sixpence; December 1919 forty-seven and fivepence.

Italy:—June 1914 twelve and sixpence; June 1919 forty-three and threepence.

The United States:—June 1914 three and fivepence; June 1919 one hundred and eight shillings.

Under the Budget of 1920/1 the British figure would be two hundred and eight seven shillings. Mr. Chamberlain declared that he gave the figures with reserve and would not be responsible for the inferences drawn from them.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT CARRANZA FLEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 10 a.m. May 9.

Newspapers in Washington states that President Carranza has fled from Mexico City towards Vera Cruz in consequence of widespread revolution.

TURKISH DELEGATION.

ARRIVES AT VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

Paris.—The Turkish Peace Delegation has arrived at Versailles and is lodged in the quarters formerly occupied by the German delegation at Hotel Reservoirs. The delegation consists of Tewfik Pasha (President) Reschid Bey, Faheddin Bey, Djemil Pash and General Mahmud Muktar.

SULTAN FOUAD'S POSITION.

"SAME AS THAT OF HIS PREDECESSOR.."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

Replying to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth said that the position of Sultan Fouad in Egypt was the same as that of his predecessor, Hussein. Sultan Fouad derived his authority from the King in the same way as the ex-Khedive derived his authority from the Sultan of Turkey. Sultan Fouad's son was recognised as heir to the throne. Mr. Harmsworth added that the Imperial Government was entitled to decide questions affecting the succession to the throne of Egypt by virtue of the assumption of the rights previously exercised by Turkey.

1919 and exports to 401,795,112, an increase of 195,946,0797.

"EQUALITY IMPOSSIBLE."

MR. BONAR LAW ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 9.

Speaking at the Primrose League meeting at Albert Hall to-day, Mr. Bonar Law declared that the question whether industry was to be carried on by private enterprise or nationalisation must be fought out. The Cabinet was determined not to accept any compromise in the matter. The prosperity of Britain was based on individual initiative and effort. The hope of equality was an impossible dream. Any nation attempting to prevent full scope of individuality and ability would be ruined.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE FROM SAWDUST

INVESTIGATIONS AT PITTSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 8.

A telegram from New York says that the authorities at Pittsburg are investigating the claim of a reserch chemist to be able to manufacture sugar by the chemical conversion of sawdust. It is declared that a pound of sawdust will yield three quarters of a pound of the finest sugar costing two pence.

MANCHESTER COTTON EMPLOYERS AND OPERATIVES

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK AND RESUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., May 8.

The negotiations at Manchester between the cotton employers and the operatives reached the breaking-point yesterday, when the employers withdrew leaving the negotiations in a critical position. The principal difficulty had been the cardroom workers' claim. Mr. Shackleton, after seven hours' discussion announced resumption of negotiations to-day and the situation is hopeful.

COTTON OPERATIVES' DISPUTE SETTLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 9.

Cotton weavers have accepted the employers' offer of twenty-five and ahalf per cent advance in wages, thus finally ending the dispute.

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 8.

The cotton trade dispute has been settled by the employers conceding 28½ per cent. advance on the current wages with an extra ten per cent. for carders and operatives. The agreement will last twelve months.

BOLSHEVIST BLUFF?

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 9.

Constantinople.—The report that the Bolshevists have entered Georgia is not yet confirmed though, in competent circles, it is regarded as possible. It is thought that the successful Bolshevist coup at Baku is intended as a demonstration with the object of securing favourable commercial agreements with Georgia and Azerbaijan, in other words that the operations may be simply Bolshevist bluff.

HAS KIEFF FALLEN?

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

"SOVIET RUSSIA IN DANGER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 9.

The Polish offensive has forestalled the great Red offensive against Lemberg. It has transpired that the reds had concentrated for that purpose fifty divisions with a huge quantity of English munitions captured from Koltchak and Denikin which is now in possession of the Poles. There is still no official confirmation of the fall of Kieff, but well informed authorities believe that it has been captured or that the Poles are merely awaiting the Ukrainian forces with a view to a joint occupation. Lenin and Trotsky have issued a proclamation making a frantic appeal for mobilisation of all [illegible] fighters, declaring that all Soviet Russia is in danger.

LOSS OF TREVEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 9.

At the inquiry into the loss of the Treveal the coastguard stated that the ship did not make distress signals and consequently he did not realise her danger and did not notify the Coastguard Divisional Officer. He stated that he did not notify him until after the disaster was over owing to the telephones having broken down. He did not think the rocket crew ought to be called out until the ship made signals of distress although that would have been prudent precaution.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 9.

Imports in April amounted in value to £67,154,369 sterling compared with £112,065,823 in April last year and exports amounted to £66,251,692 compared with £58,482,412. The increase in imports was chiefly in raw materials, notably in raw cotton, whereas meat decreased by over seven millions. The increased exports included over forty millions for articles, wholly or mainly manufactured, nearly sixteen millions for cotton yarns manufactures, four and a half million for iron and steel manufactures, four and a half millions woollen worsted and yarns, three decimal three millions for vehicles including locomotives, ships and aircraft, over two millions for machinery and two millions for manufactures of other textile materials. The imports for the four months of 1920 amounted to £97,167,383 increase of £38,585,239 over

GERMAN DESIRE FOR POSTPONEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 10 a.m. May 9.

Brussels.—It is reliably understood that Germany intends asking France to postpone the Spa Conference from May 25th until after the Reichstag elections which have been fixed for June 10th.

POLISH VICTORY AND GENMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 10 a.m. May 9.

The Polish victory against the Bolshevists has apparently come as an unpleasant surprise for Germany. The German press dwells on the danger of Polish imperialism. The press pretends scepticism with regard to Polish-Ukrainian collaboration.

UKRAINIANS CAPTURE ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 9.

Paris.—A telegram from Lemberg says that the Ukrainians assisted by Rumanian artillery have captured Odessa from Bolshevists.

THE CEYLONESE REFORMS.

DETAILED SCHEME AWAITS DEPUTATION'S RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Spoor, Col. Amery stated that the question of the reform of the constitution of Ceylon was being informally discussed with the Governor and the Attorney-General. It had, up to the present, been impossible to formulate a detailed scheme which, anyhow, must be deferred until Lord Milner was able to receive the deputation from Ceylon.

INDIAN REFORMS RULES.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER NON-BRAHMINS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 8.

Replying to Mr. Forrest, Mr. Montagu said that the Joint Committee on Rules would consider the protest of the non-Brahmins of Madras against Lord Meston's award and he would do all he could to see that the Committee received all the information required. He had not instructed Lord Meston or the Indian Government with regard to the interpretation of the Joint Committee's recommendation for a separate representation for the non-Brahmins.

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

REFORMS AND CO-OPERATION.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar in the course of his Presidential Address at the Second Thana District Conference said:—

In the end one does not see much difference in Mr. Montagu's first proposals and the final enactment of 1919. Owing to the distance between India and the British Isles and to the fact that India has all along been the apple of discord in centuries gone by, Morley's dictum "man on the spot" still weighed with Mr. Montagu who refused to depart from it and made the Government of India still more independent of public opinion in India. Remembering that all policy flows from the Central Government, it would be cheating a confiding people promised the goal of self determination to deny the least controlling share in the Central Government. So far as the reform in the real administration—the Central Government—was concerned, therefore, to say that the reforms were unsatisfactory, inadequate disappointing, is to use the mildest form of criticism that the Indians can use in describing the same. And yet what a howl over the Congress being honest in its pronouncement! Even as regards the provinces, without fiscal autonomy and real power over the purse and final word in legislation, any reform would merely be a semblance and never the substance. In all sense therefore the Reforms were properly characterized by the Congress. True, the British people were not prepared to grant more but that is no reason why Indians should say what the Reforms were really not; simply to cajole people there. Trust me gentlemen, from what I have seen of the British people in my two trips to England, they are the last people to be befooled by any overdose of thankfulness. Be straight with them and they are always with you. If we form our estimate of the whole British people by what we see of the English bureaucrat out here we are much mistaken. Even our English bureaucrat out here, I suspect is only laughing in his sleeves when in our own foolish estimate of his capacity we fall on our knees and extol him to the seventh heaven. We have to study the English character yet. One thing that the British people like is plain speaking and that the Nationalist likes too. If you are really afraid therefore of hurting or wounding the feeling of our English brethren, desist from assuming an attitude which you are really not.

CO-OPERATION.

The people of India are asked to co-operate with the bureaucracy. The people of India are the owner of India. They can and will gladly co-operate with these who possess equal status and who are equally disposed. They will decidedly co-operate with their own King, King George V., or all those who are fellow-men and act as fellowmen; but how will they and ought they to co-operate with those who are servants and yet want and pretend to act as the masters. Where and when the bureaucracy is relegated to its own position, it will not brag and demand co-operation even where they deny Indians inferior in their own land. Are the Indians unfit as judges and yet do we not see what an invidious provision the criminal law of the land possesses. Does it not perpetuate permanent slur on the capacity o fIndians when they are told. While they can in a proved case send their own fellowmen to the gallows no Indian can try a European. The Europeans must be tried by their jurors and yet even when in matters of interpretation and reading of vernacular paper, the Indians are not entitled to be tried by their own men. These anomalies must go away and the bureaucracy must regard themselves as servants. Some said Boycott is unwelcome. Bureaucracy in this country terrified the producers at home by interpreting swadeshi and boycott as aiming at the overthrow of Brities power. Those that have watched what some civilians in Madras threatened they would have to do—resign the service instead of serving under Indians—diluted Indian rule will see easily the absurdity of people living in glass houses throwing stones at others. Madras civilian proclaimed a boycott of the service why should Indians be taken to task for not co-operating where they disagree.

This is the first time you meet in the District Conference after the Punjab Tragedy. Soon after the Punjab trial in July 1919 I went on to Lahore and ascertained the situation in view of the Congress sitting. The whole of the Punjab was sullen and growling and the Session of the Congress was the only safety valve. The atrocities committed at Lahore and other places were quite fresh in the burning hearts of the people there. I saw with my own eyes the very places where most of them had been perpetuated. Later on in December 1919 I attended the Amritsar Congress. Many of you must have, as I have, personally seen what kind of Bag—garden—Jallianwalla Bag is. An open space surrounded on all sides by tall walls of adjoining houses. People said soon after the world war was begun that India was remote from Germany and was saved from the destruction and atrocities at the hands of Germany. As if to illustrate what Germany would have done to India a wholesale campaign was undertaken in India in the Punjab such as must put to shame the British in any place on the face of the globe. Indeed what had the Germans done to Belgium as compared with O'Dweyerism in the Punjab. Soon after the breaking of the war Hon. H. H. Asquith, the then Prime Minister, on 15th December 1914, within 4 months, appointed Viscount Bryce, Sir Fredrick Pollock and three others to be a committee to consider and advise his Majesty's Government as to outrages committed by German troops—cases of maltreatment of civilians in invaded territories and breaches of the laws and established usages of war" and this committee on the burden placed before it came to the conclusion that "that there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages, that in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians both men and women were murdered in large numbers, and children murdered, that looting, house burning and wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by officers of the German army, and the burning and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a general and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing."

The Committee further added the following significant warnin. "Our function is ended when we have stated what the evidence establishes but we may be permitted to express our belief that these disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind and we venture to hope that as the present war is over the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and for this reason the German must not be allowed to rule over the primitive tribes of Africa or Asia, for they can manage a colony only as a meat packing company manages its cattle farms."

HUNTER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Indeed we are all watching now how far the Hunter Committee's Report will touch and rouse the conscience of mankind and what preventive measures it will recommend. Some people have taken our Congress Committee to task for having published their own report before the Hunter Committee published their own conclusions. And indeed the bureaucratic policy of our present Government now and then indulges in publishing not under their signature but at public expenses pamphlets intended to prepare the Indian Moslem and Hindu mind against the German. Only recently a small pamphlet has been so circulated headed "Confessions of an Indian Revolutionary." That poor soul is represented to have said in his "Forty-four months in Germany and Turkey. "The Germans are morally unfit to administer colonies because they do not recognise our common humane Nature at all. In the colonies the Europeans are absolute masters of the Nation population. They have weapons, organizations and scientific knowledge and their will is law. The abuse of their giant strength is fraught with the most terrible consequences to the poor aborigines who are like children or sheep in the hand of men wielding irresistible power and terrorism, that the rules and usages of war were frequently broken. Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries."

It is a pity Government is illadvised in letting such a pamphlet to be published at the public cost in India at a time when General Dyer and O'Dwayer have out done the Germans in their atrocities inasmuch as they in Punjab were committed not during any war. Among the conclusions, to take only a few points ou Congress Committee say, "So far as the facts are publicly known no reasonable cause has been shown to justify the introduction of martial law most of the measures taken under the martial law in all the five district were unnecessary, cruel, oppressive and in utter disregard of the feelings of the people affected by them. The Jallianwallah Bag Massacre was a calculated piece of inhumanity towards utterly innocent and unarmed men including children and unparalleled for its ferocity in the history of Modern British administration. The crawling order and other fancy punishments were unworthy of a civil administration and were symptomatic of the moral degradation of their inventor. The martial law tribunals and Summary Courts were made the means of harassing innocent people and resulted in the abortion of justice on a wide scale and under the name of justice caused moral and material sufferings to hundreds of men and women. I will ask you to compare conclusion of the Bryce Committee and the conclusions of the 'Gandhi' Committee."

THE KHILAFAT

The Khilafat has been an all absorbing subject all over India. The Hindus and Mahomedans entered into a compact at Delhi such as even the framers of the Montagu Reform scheme had to accept as the basis for further action. The interests of the Indian Moslem have completely blended with the Hindu. Yet through the pamphlet I have referred to, as containing "confessions of an Indian Revolutionary. unsigned as it is, Har, Dayal is trying to persuade the Indian Mahomedans against the Khalipha. "It was an evil day, the extract says "for the Mahomedan world when the Turk was entrusted with the Caliphate," and the apologist of the British and French alliance advises the Muslims of India (and Egypt) to lay aside their religious bigotry and work with the English and the French and give up the dreams of Pan Islamism and set to work as loyal British and French citizens to raise themselves to the level of European civilization for the acquisition of modern citizenship. Who issues such pamphlets? Why not sign them. but only print them at the Government Centraol Press? Two months before another pamphlet was distributed free also printed at the Government Central Press advocating that the Reforms were a 'gift' of the British as if self-Government can ever be a gift Government looks very small and hardly distinguishable from ordinary shopkeepers who wish to advertise their goods at any cost or from puffers at interested auction sales. It is certainly waste of public money and Government can be called to account for its appropriation. It is sheer impudence on Har Raval's part to presume to advise Indian Mahomedans. The advice looks imbued and this is confirmed by the publicity given to it by the bureaucracy here. However I have no doubt you will deal with the question on its merits. Ladies and gentlemen, I am about to deal with two topics in particular which have served as a peg whereon to hang certain differing views. I am told the reaffirmation of the Reso. disapproving of Government action in commuting the Kulkarni Vatan has been variously interpreted. These that have suffered at the hands of the Kulkarni in the village have further proposed to identify him with the Brahman of the land and by a ratiscination not quite unequivocal have held up the whole Brahman class which the bureaucracy of this land has been long attempting to brand as unworthy of association. I am not going to quarrel with the people who have individually suffered at the hands of some scheming Kulkarnis. There are black sheep in every fold and in India there are many such in the bureaucracy. We have come to regard all Englishmen by the light of the experience we gain of people who come out here to rule; our dislike begins there. But when we travel abroad and see the English people especially the poorer classes our estimate undergoes some change for the better and it is because of the sympathy of the poor with the poor that the impoverished India looks to Labour for support. I appeal to all to consider the question of the confiscation of the Kulkarni Vatan independently of the accident that this time it is the Kulkarni that suffers first owing to the shrewdness of the bureaucracy in attacking him because of his birth as a Brahman and because of the security that this high handed measure enjoys with the help of the dissatisfied Brahmans. I regard the question as one of confiscation pure and simple. If George V must succeed Edward VII by right of inheritance as the King since Kingship is Vatan too, all Vatans small or great have to be respected, especially by foreign rule. If it be possible to agitate the question of the confiscation of or commutation of the Deshmukh and the Deshpandes I for one should be prepared to favour the agitation. If it were purely democratic Government no servant of the State has a right to claim position by gift or descent but the British constitution has not reached that stage and though as Lloyd George put it crowns are falling like bears in winter the Crown is firm on the head of the English King.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The other matter that is equally misunderstood is the attitude of our friends o the question of female education. Now, there is no doubt about the present need of making education free and compulsory. In ancient India and even until recently education as such used to be given or taken free. Compulsion was to certain classes matter of religious necessity. With the slacking of that religious hold compulsion ceased to work automatically. The growing needs of the world and India's contact with foreign nations have changed the nature and the quantity of that sort of education as must equip her to co-operate as a partner. While therefore education it is agreed must be free and compulsory, in some places as a matter of expediency questions as to procedure are raised and these are naturally controlled by financial considerations. Some of our friends have begun to translate this financial difficulty threatening some cities, into a wicked desire to suppress education altogether. Advantage is taken to magnify this into the Brahman's desire and wish to keep his non-Brahman neighbour in utter darkness and uneducated. Since the Brahman is credited with some grain of common sense he would be the last person to forget that if he keeps his neighbour uneducated, he is bound to suffer more than even if he were persecuted by his educated fellow countrymen. I can declare that it is not the wish of a single soul in India to bring about and encourage ignorance. Yet when the question whether the girls should be educated along with the boys or later on, this hesitancy is attributed to a desire to enable man to hold in subjection the Indian womanhood; and undeservedly too this small difference, also due to financial considerations, is made to serve the purpose of some unhealthy agitation. Having travelled twice to foreign lands, specially in the days of the world-war I have myself witnessed how the manhood of the belligerence was relieved by the women of those countries of smaller yet equally important duties of civil administration and even to a limited extent in military operations. Without this competent help the fighting nations, especially England, would have grievously suffered. As a reward for such proved ability the women there have now been given privileges desired by them for centuries. Apart further from general grounds so illustrated, which refer to the women of India I have to put in a word of recommendation based on their position in society and their status in matters of inheritance and position and generally of holding property of any kind. I know temporal education was considered inferior in point of necessity for the women of India. Spiritual advancement has been largely preserved by them. This must have been due to the fact that persons entitled to hold and transmit and deal with property should be more equipped with that sort of education. Whatever may be the reasons times have now changed. The women especially widows have come now to be regarded as a burden in view of the individuality which they along with the rest of the world must be allowed. She can no longer feel delight in helping and serving the member in the joint family, though she may feel just pride in becoming a nurse in a public institution. Paid service has been rare and costly and I find the number of suits for maintenance is on the increase. Such a state can no longer continue. If property holders have to be armed with education, the generality of women being unprovided for, have the greater need to be equipped with education in their own interest. So much life of the country to be swallowed by dejection and forced idleness is a tremendous loss to the country when therefore some of my friends are discussing the question whether girls should be taught first or boys first they are merely solving a question of time . . . Let those rest where they are. I do not entertain the doubt that you will solve the whole question of education in a broad and unprejudiced spirit. If we did that we shall be disarming needless friction and unhealthy controversy which does good to none in any case.

RISE IN PRICES

These are some of the main questions affecting many districts, this District among them. The question of rise in prices is one which has not been fairly dealth with. It seems to have been forgotten how much high prices are affected by the kind of medium available. The Right Hon. G. M. Barnes, M.P., lately member of the British Cabinet, in appealing to "Labour' for reasonableness pointed out that "high prices are to some extent due to the fact that our paper money is not worth its face value" and he supported this with his experience in America of a fall in the rate of exchange against our paper money. He added the fall in paper money abroad "is due to a want of confidence in our security"—in other words to a feeling on the part of the financier and banker abroad of the "instability of British credit owing largely to British Industrial Conflict." If that is so in point of advanced communities, much more is it the case in India where a Rupee Note and the introduction of Nickel coin of portion of a rupee and the gradual disappearance of Silver Rupee leave people in suspense and affect prices enormously. The 'control' is but another name for the opposite of 'Free Trade.' India wanted control from the beginning in various matters of industries and handicrafts—control preventing grabbing countries from taking unfair advantage. Of what use is the mere Industrial Commission Report so long as practical help is not rendered to encourage local industries and every endeavour is made to shrub the Swadeshi movement on the mere suspicion that it aims at replacing the British Commerce and thereby British rule by indeginous rule or Home Rule. Some again wanted to distinguish between pure Swadeshi and alloyed Swadeshi. I for one held History of India as it was once taught to Indian boys, for Mahomed Taglack as a quaint personality and the fact that he issued the medium of leather, stamped with his seal, was understood to support the appreciation. In future history the British connection with India will be valued by the sort of paper and the metal that was considered financially economic. Prices once raised cannot go down, and a large responsibility rests on the administrators in consequence. Poverty and straitened circumstances breed discontent and unless our National budgets regard the question of the food supply of the country our national problem will remain unsolved. Your District I have said presents peculiarities of its own. It has to witness a regular fight on your western boundary—the encroachments of the sea and the reclamation of the land, in fact a competition between Nature and Art. Agriculture and Salt industries are thus largely affected. The forest has always been the foremost grievance and so the Abkari question too. Opinions nowadays have begun to waver in respect of advantages from Railway Communication. Your forests were ransacked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway for sleepers and the profits of the Company of course belong to those 'that pay the piper.' You are not at all sharers in the enormous profits that Railways in India bag. Unless it was your own capital or unless instead of money compensation for your lands taken up for Railway or Tata Scheme, your landholders were admitted and given adquate share in the capital of the Company. Your minor industries are nothing as compared with the influx of foreign goods and we all are in 'the grip of the giant' as an esteemed European critic expresses. We have however to put our own shoulders to the wheel and solve our own problems in time to come. The Abkari Revenue has increased to 4 crores—somewhat more than the Land Revenue. Education is in the near future to be a transferred department, with no corresponding income for it. We all want not only temperance but total abstinence. That with the writing of the whole Abkari Revenue raises a tremendous difficulty and unless the whole Indian Budget is brought within the power of our ministers, it would be travesty to clothe us with power to spend and tax the people but not touch the question of reduction of the military expenditure which alone threatens to absorb 50 per cent. of the entire Revenue. These difficulties make it imperative that we should at once direct our attention to the prime task before us—I mean the working out what little the Reform Act has given us. The Thana District has two seats besides the Moslem representative. It is quite possible for you to so select your representation on the Legislative Council as to enable some one of them to fill the post of a minister with thousands of voters to approach. It is a herculian task to secure adequate representation. You will have therefore to form an election council which will put forward its own candidates. You will have to formulate your programme and platform. I do not mean you will have much difficulty in doing so but that must engage your first attention.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—While going over the newspaper cuttings of the late Mr. Himatsing Gajsing Advani, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Sukkur, I have come acros sa cutting from the "Times of India" dated th e16th February 1892, a copy whereof is given below from which you will find that the new reforms were predicted long ago in our Puranas, much before the time when even the accession of George V to the British throne was considered possible. The bereavement referred to in the letter of the correspondent is evidently the death of the then Prince of Wales which made the accession of George V possible. But for the bereavement the prophecy would probably not have been made public.—Yours, etc.

KARAMCHAND AMBUTRAI,

Sukkur, 15th April, 1920.

The following is the prophecy referred to appearing in the "Times of India" of 16th Feb. 1892:—

"A correspondent writes:—A Sanskrit Pandit brings to my notice, as having a very singular interest and significance at the present moment of Imperial bereavement, a prophecy contained in a sloka or verse of four lines, of one of the later name of 'Puranas' although that word is definitely expressive of age or antiquity. The Puranas proper constitute the last great division of Hindoo sacred literature and eighteen of them are enumerated of which none however bears a date that can be precisely ascertained. It is probable that in their present form none of them are older than the ninth century of the Christian era and it is equally probable that the period of their production extended over nearly a dozen centuries. In addition to the Puranas which thus form the ancient Canon there are eighteen supplementary production known as "Upa Puranas" secondary "Puranas" or even these do not complete the list of the treaties which claim to be in the list of Puranic Literature. Some of these indeed can fairly claim no higher antiquity than that of the 16th or 17th Century. In one of these late productions but still old enough to antedate very considerably our masterful occupation of any part of India and even the Hanoverian succession to the throne of England occurs the prophecy to which I have alluded. "One of the Slokas of this "Purana" or quasi "Puranas" sets forth that in the reign of George V in the month of Agrahayam (December-January) an auspicious event occurred and in the middle of the day a proclamation will be issued announcing the separation of India with Great Britain or at least such a modification of the existing relation as will represent a degree of independency of this country which may be practically conveyed by the expression of Indian Home Rule. The successful event of yesterday has very naturally made it possible and even natural that there may be George V in the direct succession to the British throne. So that apart from the political association of the two countries there is little that stands in need of justification in the prediction itself which goes in fact to confer the Mahomedan rule [illegible] of the Island of Great Britain will secure India and that in their line of sovereigns will arise one to be known in the style and title of Caesars the "Times of India" dated the 16th February

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ZANANA SYSTEM IN KATHIAWAR

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—From the earlier days of the Mogul Empire we have seen the "Zenana" system introduced in India. It was necessary in those days for the honour of our women to follow that system but had the men of the community namely, Rajputs, considered that question with the advent of the British rule in India it would have done a great deal to further their progress. Is any body unaware of the bad consequences which has followed that very cursed system? What is the condition of the Rajputs in Kathiawar? Why is it so? I have the only cause to forward and it is the Zenana system. If the system was not followed by the Rajputs their daughters who like other women of India are the future mothers of a warrior nation of India would have taken free education from the Schools and would have been able to give their children proper education. We hear many people say that the Rajputs in Kathiawar are backward in point of education and really speaking they are. Now-a-days we read in the newspapers that there was a meeting at such and such a place for the benefits of the depressed classes but we have never read that there was any meeting for Rajputs. The whole blame lies with a handful educated leaders of their own community. Why should they not endeavour to get their own sons educated. In Kathiawar we have got two Colleges one at Rajkot and the other at Wadhwan but what is the outcome of them. Would anybody say that Rajkumar College of Rajkot has produced any Matric? But how can they do so when they have got quite a different course of study from what we have got in the schools. Why do the chiefs who send up their sons to the College not ask the authorities to change the course? Is there any institution for their girls except one in Bhawanagar? And that too is looked upon with contempt by the Rajput Brothers. I hope some well-to-do men of the community will fry now and will rise from their long and drowsy sleep which is still continuing even though other people are trying to keep pace with the time. Hoping to be excused for the trouble. I remain.—Yours, etc.

"A RAJPUT."

SENT TO DHARWAR JUVENILE JAIL

Narayen Vinkatramaya, a youth of eighteen was yesterday, charged before Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Sub-Inspector Vasantrao, with the theft of a gold watch, a chain and an embroidered cap, of the total value of Rs. 240, belonging to one Mistri Abdulla Hussein.

It appears that on the 30th ultimo the complainant went to a country liquor shop at Sandhurst Road and helped himself to some liquor. The accused who was a vagabond, also took some liquor in the same shop. Later, when the liquor began to have its effect upon the complainant and when he was vomitting the accused offered his services to him. He took the complainant's watch and other articles and pretending to go out for a victoria disappeared. Subsequently on the 4th instant aservant employed in same liquor shop saw the accused passing by the shop. He informed a friend of the complainant about it and the latter arrested the accused and made him over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however convicted on the evidence and sentenced to be confined in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail for a period of two years.

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AHMEDABAD LETTER.

WOMEN EXPERTS ON MUNICIPAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE

THE LABOUR TROUBLE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

Ahmedabad has given a lead to the rest of the country by appointing two ladies Mrs. Sarda Mehta and Mrs. Vidyaguri Nilkanth on the Municipal School Committee. This is a unique incident in the history of the municipalities of the Presidency, and cleary shows how new forces are working. If this can be taken as an index to the general public opinion, we can safely hope that before long women will be able to come into their own. Mrs. Sarda Mehta is a well-known educationist and is connected with the female education movement in her official capacity as the Honorary Lady Superintendent of the local Vanita Vishrama, Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth though not an active worker like her sister holds her own in the world of letters. Weighty and momentous problems with regard to free and compulsory primary education are pending before the School Committee for their solution and their advice will be most helpful in tackling them especially in the sphere of female education. The problem is rather a difficult one for Gujaret with its present social atmosphere and it will require a great exercise of tact and patience on the part of the workers. It is to be hoped that other municipalities will follow the noble example and will not remain satisfied with mere talk as did the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Last week saw a number of meetings held in the city. The Sanitary Association is again active in its fight against insanitation and propagandist work. The literary conference has left behind in its trail various points to be discussed and settled; and people show their appreciation by keeping on the discussion. One is rather sorry that at times indecent personal remarks make their hideous appearance even in the field of literary criticism. We had a meeting to explain the manifesto issued by Mr. Tilak on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party. The persistent obstinacy of the bureaucracy to keep out Mr. Horniman notwithstanding the undivided protest from people of all parties and creede in politics has led to indignant protest meetings all over the country and Ahmedabad would be charged with ingratitude to so loyal a friend of India, if it did not hold one. Mr. Gandhi presided on the occasion and as is usual with him put the people's case against the bureaucracy in his dignified and fearless way.

After the appointment of an arbitration, the Spinners resumed work and left their grievances to adjust settlement at the hands of Mr. Gandhi and Seth Mangaldas. All over the week, the situation was rather anxious as it was known that the negotiations were not going on quite satisfactorily. But one needs not despair while Mr. Gandhi is an arbitrator. Everybody has so full a confidence in his sense of justice and righteousness. Meanwhile the workers celebrated the second anniversary of their victory in the righteous struggle of the year 1918. Mr. Gandhi in his presidential address rebuked them for running amok last April. He exhorted them to take full advantage of the new times by bettering their moral and social lives. Increase in the pay did not mean more convenience for intemperate and slovenly habits. He said that the unions were to be worked with that aim in view and not with a view to harassing the employers by unjust demands and threats of strike. Meanwhile, the drink-devil is working a havoc in the community and complaints are not infrequent against it. Some of the millowners are found unwilling to give any increment on this account also. Some prefer making arrangements for their comforts and education to giving them any increase in pay. But there are some who would be the last to do anything of the sort and to think of curtailing their enormously large profits. This brings about a dead-lock again. The award as formerly stipulated could not be declared on the 1st May, neither was the dispute referred to the third party, Mr. Chatfield, the sympathetic Collector of Ahmedabad. The men grew dissatisfied and struck work on 3rd May. Mr. Gandhi was away at Singarh and has returned to-day in response to a special call. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am desired to ask you to be good enough to afford space in your valuable paper for the publication of a brief description of the work which the Indian Sub-Committee is carrying out.

The splendid results achieved during the war by the parent body—Lady Lansdowne's Officers' Families Fund—are too well-known to need comment. Thousands of officers, their wives widows and dependents have reason to feel the deepest gratitude for timely help received through its agency. An extension of its activities took place early in 1919, when it was decided to establish a Sub-Committee in India for the purpose of dealing with all applications for relief affecting individuals residing in that country, thus obviating the delay and possible hardship which ensued when applications from India had to be dealt with direct by the Executive Committee in London. The Sub-Committee commenced its work in January 1919. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is the Chairman and included amongst the members are Adjutant-General in India Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley, Major-General Sir G. F. MacMunn, the Hon. Mr. Ludovic Porter, the Financial Adviser Military Finance, the Hon. Lady Monro, Lady Jacob and Lady Bingley. The Indian Sub-Committee is bound by the constitution of the Headquarters Fund and relief is distributed strictly in accordance with the principles which have been adopted during the war in the United Kingdom.

The accounts of the Sub-Committee are subject to audit by the Controller and Auditor General and are ultimately incorporated in the general accounts of the Officers Families Fund. India is, of course, a vast country, and in many respects the difficulties of administering a fund of this nature are greater than those which have to be overcome at home. The SubCommittee have, however, been fortunate in obtaining the services of many public spirited ladies and gentlemen in important centres where army officers and their families reside. These act as Local Advisers and their work—the value of which the Indian Sub-Committee desire warmly to acknowledge—consists in investigating the applications of individuals who cannot be brought into direct touch with the Indian Sub-Committee, bringing to the notice of the Sub-Committee claims which arise in their area, making known the existence of the Indian Sub-Committee amongst those entitled to relief and in forming a prompt and practical channel for the disbursement of money. Although actual hostilities have ceased in the more important theatres of war, there is still in India ample scope for the work of the Fund. Since January 1st 1919, 184 cases of relief have been dealt with. Several of these have arisen out of the Frontier operations, while others have been occasioned by the continued employment of troops in places dependent upon India. Finally, the Sub-Committee at the requests of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and with the consent of the Executive Committee in London, have agreed to act as almoners of the former in the final distribution of relief in cases of British personnel, residing in India, who are entitled to such relief under the *post bellum* scheme resolved upon by the Relief Fund

In addition to acting as investigating and disbursing agents, the Indian Sub-Committee also undertake on behalf of the Officers Families Fund to receive subscriptions from the public. We have the testimony of Lady Roberts, that Indian has been conspicuously generous in support of the Fund and one of the objects of this letter is to explain that the work of relief is still being actively carried out, that fresh necessitous cases are still arising, and that there is consequently scope for still further liberality.

All applications and enquiries in connection with the Indian work of the Fund should be addressed to Mrs. J. C. Holliday, Honorary Secretary, Indian Sub-Committee, officers Families Fund Grand Hotel, Simla, who will also be very glad to receive donations and subscriptions.—Yours, etc.

EILEEN HOLLIDAY,
Honorary Secretary.

Grand Hotel, Simla May 4.

An unparalleled Khilafat meeting organised by Hakim Mahomed Maoz and Mr. Mistri Gulamahed of Nawabshah was held in the small village of Dhingo near Bhurianoad.

The third Session of the Sind Students Convention will be held in Hyderabad about the 3rd week of this month.

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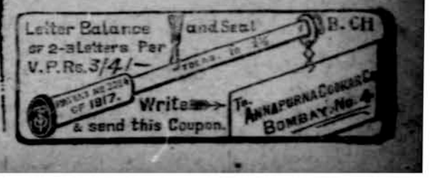

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LATE MR. H.V. NANJUNDAYYA

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE. May 8.

The death is reported from Mysore of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, who has been the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University since its inception in 1916.

[Mr. Nanjundayya was in the Judicial Department of Mysore and rose to the position of Chief Judge and also was holding a responsible position in the administration of the State and retired as First Councillor before he became Vice-Chancellor. He was a well-known scholar of repute and an eminent lawyer of high legal attainments.]

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The Legislative Department.—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., officiates as Secretary, Mr. W T. M Wright, Joint Secretary, Mr S. C. Gupta, Deputy Secretary and Mr. C. H. S. Pereira as legal assistant.

The Home Department:—Lieut.-Col. C. Kaye is confirmed as Director-General Intelligence.

The Foreign & Political Dept.—Capt G L Betham is posted as city magistrate, Peshawar, Major R. J. Macnab is appointed censor of the operations Frontier Province; Major M. E. Ree is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan. Major C. B. Macconaghty, I.M.S., is appointed Administrative Medical Officer Central India vice Lt.Col. F. A. Smith, I.M.S, granted six months' leave

The Finance Department:—Mr P. R. Raghavendro Rao is posted Deputy Controller in charge Paper Currency, Calcutta, vice Mr. C. E. Gwyther granted 18 months' leave. Mr. W. P. Avery is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

The Commerce Department:—It is notified that in the case of foreign sterling money orders the rate of commission will be three annas for every sum of five shillings of fraction.

Mr. H. J. O'Connel officiates as Director Telegraph Engineering, Northern Circle vice Mr. J. M. Coode, granted 7 months' leave.

The Munitions Board:—Mr. L. L. Fermor, Superintendent Geological Survey is granted 6 months' leave.

The Home Department:—Col. G. J. H. Bell, I.M.S., is granted eight months' leave.

The Education Department:—Revd. J. Godben, Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta is granted six months' leave. The Most Revd. Foss Westcott, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is granted four months' leave.

The Revenue Department:—Mr. F. Canning, officiates as Conservator of Forests U. P. vice Mr. E R. Stevens on leave.

The Army Department:—The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Lt.-Col. Gush, 15th Bombay Battalion, Lt.-Col. Stevens, 18th (Rangoon) Battalion, Major Taylor No. 3 Company, Electrical Engineers.

The Marine Department:—Commander H. Morland is appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay vice Capt. A. Cfl Balfour.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES FOR MILL-WORKERS.

A meeting of the representatives of the workers in mills and of other poor labouring classes was held at 9 p.m.. on the 29th April in the Servants of India Society's under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Devdhar. The number of men present was over 45 Mr. Devdhar briefly explained the objects of the meeting and requested Mr. Madan to make a statement as regards the need for starting a Co-operative Stores for mill workers with the help of the mill-owners and public bodies interested in the welfare of the labouring classes like the Servants of India Society. Social Service League and others.

After Mr. Madan finished his statement Mr. Devdhar asked Mr. Patankar to describe the work that was done by the Deccan Volunteer Corps during the last year's famine in Bombay. He stated that a cheap grain shops were started with the help of the Cheap Grain Shops Association and with the help of Messrs Joshi and Chunilal Mehta. The monthly sales by cash came up to Rs. 100,000. Now the Cheap Grain Shops Association is going to close its work. Propagandist work was done by the volunteers and accountants and other workers were employed.

Their experiences were that people deal in cash and there was no difficulty in effecting cash sales. Experts to make purchases of good articles were thought necessary. Shares were afterwards issued and to-day shares will be taken up in concerns that are now going. There were difficulties created by the small retail traders and the customers are put to great inconvenience. These shops must be able to supply all articles required by members. The volunteers are ready to work and also willing to collect shares. The workers understand their needs and will be quite ready to avail themselves of such shops. The shops in the mill do not become popular. It was his suggestion, therefore that such shops should not be started in the mill compound. Why should not mill-owners start shops to sell cheap cloth? A big store or godown should be started. The cheap Grain Shops Association had 26 shops and they have earned profits at 4 per cent. He insisted upon cultivating a habit of cash dealings.

Mr. Rajwadkar made a statement. He said that his experiences tallied with those of Mr. Patankar

After several speakers addressed the meeting the following committee of the representatives of mill workers was formed to work out the scheme:—

Mr. L. T. Patankar, Mr. Narayan Mahadev Kadam, Mr. D. R. Mayekar, Mr. K. R. Bhojale, Mr. Gangadharpant Purandhare, Mr. Shankar Laxman Nikam, Mr. Tukaram Govindrao Pawar, Mr. Shivram Narayan Hindalkar, Mr. Laxman Narayan Charan, Mr. R. D. Chaudhari Mr. K. S. Gangal.

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Litrature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

THE LAMIC INFLUENC ON DANTE

It is impossible to come across any great literary works in Europe from the 9th to the 16th century, which are not in some way or other, influenced by Arabic literature. The reason for this is obvious. Europe was not civilized enough to create her own literature or philosophy in those days; but the Arabs of Spain and Sicily were. So, everything Arabic was studied and imitated by Europeans. There were Arab Universities in Spain, Sicily, and Southern France. The Court of Frederick II, the Hohenstauffen Emperor of Germany, was Arab in everything, save in the outward form of its religion. Thomas Aquinas, Groesetete, Abelard, Roger Bacon, Pope Sylvester II, and other European thinkers of those days, were brought up on Arabic culture. It has been acknowledged that the Troubadours of Provence, the early Italian poets, and even some of the Renaissance poets, like Petrarch, were wholly or partly the product of the Arab culture in Europe.

Since the poetry of the Troubadours had spread in Italy, it was but natural that Dante should have been influenced by its Islamic style. But it had never occurred to European critics that Dante could have borrowed the central idea of his poem from the Saracenic literature. They were content to think that only Homer and Virgil were the models of the great Florentine. But now comes a scholar from Spain, M. Miguel Asin Palacious, who sees Mahomedan influence in the "Divine Comedy." Whence did Dante get the idea of the ascent to Heaven? Surely not from either Homer or Virgil Then, was it his own? 'No', replies the Spanish scholar. The idea of going up to Heaven is to be found in the Arab literature. The Prophet of Islam refers to his nocturnal voyage to Heaven in the Koran. This idea was then taken up by several Mahomedan mystics, and developed further. The greatest of these mystics was Abenarabi, the Marcian. He lived a little before Dante's time, and wrote works, which are entitled, 'The Book of the Nocturnal Voyage,' and 'The Revelations of Mecca.' In the latter book, he describes a philosopher going heavenwards. This philosopher, like Dante, has got his guide and master. In the First Heaven, he sees Adam and the Spirit of the Moon; in the Second Heaven he sees Jesus Christ, St. John the Baptist, and Mercury. And finally, when he reaches the Seventh Heaven, he sees Abraham and Saturn.

It is worth mentioning here, that Dante had great admiration for the Arabs. He refers to the Arab writers very often in his prose-works. And, if obliged by his religious beliefs to place Averroes and Avicenna in Hell, along with Plato and Aristotle, he shows his admiration for them, by placing Thomas Aquinas, one of the best products of Arabian culture in Europe, in Heaven.

M. Miguel Asin Placious also sees more in common between Dante's ideas of love, of woman, etc. and those of the Arabs, than between them and those of his contemporaries or predecessors in Christian Europe.

V. B. M.

PAGAN WISDOM.

PAGAN AND CHRISTIAN CREEDS, by Edward Carpenter. Published by George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London.

If ours is not a believing age, it is certainly an age of the study of beliefs of all lands and all ages. The result is discovery of a remarkable similarity in the growth of certain ideas. Aristocratic creeds do not like to acknowledge the kinship of humbler systems of belief, but ours is a democratic age, and the dignity of man, whatever stage of civilisation he may have reached, is one of its cardinal teachings. Many are the students who reverently investigate the origin of beliefs nowadays, and Edward Carpenter's name as a thinker is as familiar as that of any anthropologist. In his present volume Indian readers will turn with special interest to the lectures on Rest and the Nature of Self, in which certain teachings of the Upanishads have received a very suggestive and interesting interpretation from a Western point view.

The Upanishads are not philosophic works in the modern sense. There is no analysis no argument in them. The most admired sentiments which they contain are happily described by Dr. Carpenter as "flashes of intuition and experience." Rest is the name he gives to contemplation. The meditation of the Westerner is an active process at any rate activity is not suppressed in it, while the meditation of the Indian sages consists in suppressing mental activity. Its object was the attainment of salvation. Dr. Carpenter does not discuss the validity of this scheme of salvation, but recommends the practice as a mental tonic or balm, of which Western minds are said to be much in need. The East is believed to be fond of quietism, the West of activity. Dr. Carpenter remarks that if we go far enough to the West we come back to the East. He says that the fever of activity has risen very high, that insanity is the increase in the West, and a recoil to quietism is urgently demanded. It cannot indeed be maintained that every soul in the West is in quest of money. When John Tyndall was lecturing in New York, a merchant told him that if he would only apply his knowledge of science to commercial pursuits, he would make "a big pile." The physicist replied that he had often thought of it, but had no time to waste in making money. Nevertheless the Western nations are pronounced to be more active than they ought to be. Dr. Carpenter does not recommend the exercises of the Indian Yogis, but accepts only the underlying idea of Rest, and inculcates its utility as an instrument of mental health.

All that is said of the nature of self in the Upanishads is not acceptable to Dr. Carpenter. But he heartily admires the great conception of the unity of all existence and all personalities, and adds that it is "thoroughly scientific." The sense of individuality is not born with us. A baby does not at first distinguish clearly between the subject and the object. It is a distinction which is learnt gradually through experience. If so, why should it not be unlearnt? In practice few succeed in unlearning it. Here again, it is characteristic of the Western thinker that from mataphysics he descends to the plane of the work-a-day world, and thinks that the ideal of democracy is also unity—that all people should feel for one another and work for one another as if their personalities were essentially one. He contrasts the prevailing ideals of civilisation with this conception of the Indian sages and adds: "The world in which we live denies this great fact of unity. It is a world in which separation rules. Democracy indicates something of the common life. Its coming will transform not only our markets and our law courts, and our sense of property; it will transform our sense of morality." The transformation of that sense fills many thinkers with misgivings. They wonder how society can be maintained without a scrupulous respect for the distinction between mine and yours. Dr. Carpenter seems to think the happiness of society will be in proportion to the abandonment of the distinction.

R.

MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW BOOK.

Mr. Cecil Ansell, the Special Representative of Messrs. Fisher Unwin's, London, the Publishers of Mr. Horniman's Book is now in Bombay and informs us that as the demand for the book is likely far to exceed supplies Booksellers are strongly advised to send their orders to him as soon as possible.

Mr. Ansell will be pleased to give any information regarding this new publication to Booksellers, or any one interested in same.

A consignment of the book is expected shortly and will be held by Messrs. Coutts & Co., Bombay, who are the Indian Agents for Mr. Cecil Ansell.

Robert Buchanan, particularly by his poem "To David in Heaven"—the "most beautiful thing in his uncritical and contentious life," someone wrote in "The Bibelot"—did a good deal to create interest in his youthful friend David Gray and his poetical work. The little volume "The Luggie and Other Poems," with its prefatory note by the father of Lord Crewe, is well known to bibliophiles. It contains a sequence of thirty sonnets: "In the Shadow," written as the young poet waited upon death, and closing with "My Epitaph," beginning, "Below lies one whose name was traced in sand." Mr. Andrew Melrose purposes issuing these sonnets in a slim volume, and possibly, as the sixtieth anniversary of David Gray's death is approaching, we shall hape a new edition of his poems.

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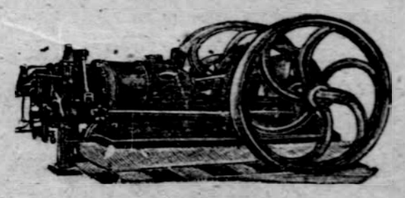

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